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XXV.

The Viennese Swell—Gardens and Parks—Austrian Money—The Man Who Tried to Commit Suicide—And Other Things.

Vienna is a second Paris, not second however in beauty. It hasn't as much art with which to delight a stranger, because Austria never had a Napoleon to make collections of pictures and statuary at the point of the bayonet, as France had, and in all her military operations she has been rather unfortunate. She has not accumulated by war, as France has, but always lost. Instead of robbing, she has been robbed. It is another Paris in beauty, and excels Paris in general wickedness. The Austrians have the same taste for wickedness on general principles that the Frenchmen have, but being a stronger race they are capable of more development in that line. Some people get to heaven because they are too sickly to be vicious. The Austrians get their strength from their German blood, and their love for wickedness from the Eastern races that they have been mixed with. They live for pleasure, and if any of it escapes them the only remorse they seem to feel is that some pleasure has escaped them. They experience very little remorse.

THE VIENNESE DANDIES.

The Viennese dandy is something wonderful. He is invariably slender, very slender, and has a face that is meaningless and has no more expression in it than a flour dumpling. His hair is invariably parted in the middle and is cared for tenderly and with great solicitude, his teeth must be white, or, if otherwise, he keeps his mouth shut tightly that they may not be seen. He has a beard, always a light one, for the material for heavy beards is lacking, and he shaves that meaningless face at least once, if not twice a day.

His clothing is something to wonder at. If the fashion for co lars is the standing, his is a trifle higher than any one else's, except those of his own class, and if the turn-down is the mode it is always wider than any actual gentleman would wear, and his trowsers are wider at the bottom, or tighter, as the case may be, than any one else wears them. If short coats are the rule his is a trifle shorter than those shown on the fashion plates, and if long, longer. One thing invariably marks him, his cuffs are always enormous, there is a vast extent of white on his wrists, and his hands, up as far at least as that part which the cuffs do not expose, are scrupulously clean, and always white. In short whatever the mode he dresses to it, only exaggerating just enough to attract attention.

As to what is underneath these exaggerated garments, that may never be known. Very likely he is like the belle who said to her maid:—

"Jeannette how low down is the new dress cut that I am to wear to-night?"

"Down to this point, Mademoiselle."

"Are you sure? Well, wash my shoulders an inch below to make sure!"

There probably are no stockings under the immaculately cleaned and polished boots, and very likely the gaudy scarf suffices also for the shirt, and possibly the body, except what is visible, has not known soap and water for weeks, but what is to be seen is purity and freshness itself. He always carries a light switch of a cane, and in the day on the streets and at night in the cafes he finds pleasure in being seen and, by waiter-girls who are fresh from the Country and not familiar with the species, admired.

His waltzing in the dancing-halls is something never to be forgotten, any more than is his walk as he promenades the principal streets. They have the same kind in Paris, and also in America, but as in America they are employed during the day, they are not seen so frequently. In Vienna the salesmen are generally saleswomen, and the Viennese swell is cut out from the handling of ribbons and dress goods, and has plenty of time to disport himself on the beautiful streets. How he lives no one has ever been able to find out. He hasn't brains enough to gamble, nor ability enough to do business. Probably the most of them live upon their mothers. They appear to have just enough capacity to follow that profession. It almost reconciles one to a monarchy to know that these insects are compelled, like all other males, to serve three years in the army.

GERMAN STOVES.

They are exceedingly economical in the matter of heat in Vienna. They have cold and raw weather enough but they are not educated to the heat necessary, or considered so, in American domiciles. The German stove is an elaborate affair of iron or porcelain, with an ash receptacle at the base, a fire box, and then flues that convey heat upward a foot or so and across to the other side, and thence back again, till finally the pipe is reached, the theory being that when this heating surface is made hot it will last all day. Into this miserably economical affair they put a very little wood, and a very little coal, and it develops just enough heat to make you sensible that the room is very cold. As the fire-box will only hold so much fuel, you simply sit and shiver, and wish you could sit for an hour before a good, generous, open grate, or around a fiery furnace of a base-burner, or any American contrivance for fighting the frost king.

However, they are educated to this sort of thing, and, poor things, don't know any better. By the aid of shawls and heavy clothing they manage to keep warm during the Winter. In the Summer they get all the heat they want.

PARKS AND GARDENS.

All along the Ring are delightful gardens and parks, some private property and others belonging to the City, but all of them thrown open to the people. There is the Stadt Park, not far from the great barracks on the Danube Canal, very tastefully laid out, and its natural beauties are very much enhanced by the large Cursalon, where fine concerts are given the year round. In the Summer they are given on the broad terrace on the side of the building and in Winter in the spacious salon, which is exquisitely fitted up in the finest style of modern decoration. Of all the many smaller parks and gardens the so-called Volks-garden is the most popular with the masses, especially in the Summer, when there is music in the open air every afternoon, almost always under the direction of Johann Strauss, who delights the great crowds that always congregate there, with his wonderful violin, indulging in the most grotesque performances, when he is supposed to be entirely under the influence of the music he is playing.

This garden was laid out and given up to the use of the people in 1824 by the Emperor Francis, and has since that time been the favorite resort of the Viennese. While it is not pretentious, it is a very pretty park, its winding walks and pleasant arbors making it a comfortable place to spend the heated part of the day. Its main feature, aside from the Strauss music, is the small building nearly in the center, an exact copy of the Temple of Theseus, at Athens. In this is the celebrated group, by the great Canova, of Theseus slaying the Minotaur, which is one of the master's finest works. The great Napoleon was so delighted with it that he bespoke it for the Simplon Arch at Milan, but it was finally brought to Vienna and placed in this building in 1830. It is one of the great art attractions of Vienna, and the Viennese justly feel proud of it.

The Volks Garden is, during certain hours of the day, given over entirely to nurse girls and their charges. During that time you find there nurses of almost every nationality, taking care of babies of all ages and all kinds. The scene is a very lively one, owing to the picturesque dresses of the girls or women who have the youngsters entrusted to their care. It seems to be the desire of the wealthy people who take this method of giving their little ones an airing to make their nurse girls as near like pictures as is possible. Most of them are of foreign birth, and they appear in the garden in their national costumes, always of the richest material, any one of the dresses having cost enough to keep their families at home in raiment for the rest of their lives. But they don't care for that, for they know that the clothes are becoming, and they wear them with all the delight of a child who has just received a new toy.

NURSE-GIRLS' COSTUMES.

Some of the costumes are marvels of style. They all take naturally to bright colors, and the combinations that are made are not unfrequently startling. One girl, in the employ of a very rich and well-known brewer, always attracted attention whenever she brought the young brewer out for his afternoon. She wore a high pair of patent leather boots, which fitted her very shapely feet like a glove. The tops of the boots reached nearly to her knees, where they were covered by the skirts of a dress very large in circumference, made of some soft, white material, trimmed fancifully with bright scarlet edging and white lace. Her bodice was a combination of green and red, laced over a white waist, which showd through in front and behind. Around her throat were a number of bright ribbons, all tied in knots and bows, and on her head was a beautiful lace cap, coming well down over the forehead in front, while behind there were two immensely wide ribbons which floated gracefully almost to her feet. Her sleeves were very short, not coming to the elbow, but her arm was concealed by a pair of long gloves of untanned kid, which reached far above the elbow. All in all it was a very striking costume, one that was very picturesque. The colors were very strong, but they contrasted admirably and were worn in a manner that made the whole effect very fine.

This is only one of the hundred seen there every day and as they were all of a similar nature, varying only in the taste of the girl and means of the girl's mistress, they made together a wonderfully beautiful picture.

A RELIC.

In the immediate neighborhood of the noble St. Stephen's church, stands one of the oldest relics of old Vienna. In the corner of a large brick house is what seems to be an iron post fastened to the house by iron bands. It is rough and gnarled and has a very uneven surface. This post is known as the Stock-im-eisen, or "Stick-in-wood." In the olden times there was a great forest on the site of what is now one of the busiest and handsomest parts of Vienna. Through this wood the apprentices who had learned their trade in the City, which at that time was surrounded by a wall, started out to seek their fortunes. "Just for luck" one day, an apprentice drove a huge nail in the first tree outside of the gate. As the apprentice secured a good position in a remarkably short time afterward, all the apprentices who left the City drove a nail into this tree "for luck." In the course of years the tree became so full of nails that it was considered a test of strength to force a nail into it. As the City grew and the wood disappeared this tree was spared. It is a mass of nails, so thick that there is not a portion of wood visible. When this great business block was erected, a niche was left in the corner to afford protection to this interesting relic of old Vienna.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVAL.

As in all Catholic countries religious fasts, feasts and festivals are very frequent. All-Saints Day occurred this year on the 1st of November, and preparations were in progress for a week before. In all the markets women were busy converting flowers into wreaths, crosses, stars and other beautiful forms, and on the morning of the day the City was gorgeous with them. Flowers were everywhere. Business is suspended after 12 o'clock, nothing being open but the cafes and tobacco stores. Everybody who has a dead relative or friend decorates the grave with flowers, and from morning till night there was a moving caravan of flower-bearing people, with their faces toward the cemetery. The most common sight was that of a young man and woman in a cab, dressed in deep mourning, with an immense wreath of pure white flowers on the top of their cab. Their history was easy enough to read. Babies die, and their memory is cherished, just the same in gay Vienna as anywhere else. There were thousands of these—more than of any other class. All the day long the unending procession moves.

There is one Baroness, of great wealth in Vienna, who has some soul in her. On this general grave decoration day she has a half-dozen wagons loaded with flowers, and she accompanies them herself in her carriage to one of the cemeteries where the poor bury their dead. There are hundreds of graves there that contain the remains of those who were loved as dearly as any dead noble in the Empire, but whose survivors are too poor to pay them this beautiful and touching tribute of respect. When the cemetery is entirely deserted she and her servants go through it, and flowers are placed upon every grave that has not been decorated, that, when their friends come the next Sunday, they may know that some providence has done for their lost ones what they could not do themselves. And then she has a special mass said for the repose of these unfortunates.

No matter what religion she professes, or how frivolous her life may be on other days, this one day ought to give her a comfortable show for the next world. She has done this thing regularly, rain or shine, for 30 years, superintending the work in person, and seeing that not an undecorated grave is missed.

AUSTRIAN MONEY.

The money of Austria is a wretched paper promise to pay, or debased silver—silver so fearfully alloyed that no other country will take it. The paper money is meanly engraved, (it can scarcely be said to be engraved at all,) and printed upon paper of a very poor quality. Were it worth its face it would be extensively counterfeited, for nothing could be easier. But what skillful artist is going to counterfeit money that is only worth 75 cents on the dollar, when he may just as well attack American or English money? This paper stuff is issued in denominations of a florin and upward, each denomination being of a different size of paper, one side printed in German and the other Hungarian. You never see a gold piece by any chance, the little there is being hoarded as it was during the period of depreciation in American currency. Austria presents a fair illustration of the beauty of fiat money, which has nothing for a basis and wind to keep it in circulation.

Everybody takes it, however, for it is all the currency they have, and somehow the people seem very glad to get even this. In a long stay in Vienna I never knew any one to refuse a piece of the paper, or of the debased silver when tendered as a gratuity.

VILLAGE GOVERNMENTS.

Austria has one good idea, and that is about the only one. Each Village is responsible for its own inhabitants. Thus if a native of one Village goes into another and becomes a criminal, his trial, and whatever of cost he may be to the public is charged to the Village to which he belongs. If he becomes a pauper he is sent back to his Village at its expense. The result of this system is a general attempt on the part of each Village to make its people as good as possible in self-defense, but judging from the morals of Vienna their labors have not been attended with any great degree of success. But the system looks good, and with proper people to practice it upon would doubtless be good. An alien settling in a Village is required to deposit with the Village authorities about 400 florins as a sort of security for good behavior and to indemnify the Village against his becoming a public charge.

It looked somewhat queer to see in a place of honor in the arsenal, cheek-by-jowl with all the great men of the Empire, a splend d statue of Haynau, the Austrian marshal, who, in 1848, flogged Hungarian women, murdered Hungarian soldiers and made an enormity of himself generally, for which he was mobbed by the brewers of London, a year or two afterward, and won for himself the execration of the civilized world outside of Austria. I remember of writing a most bitter and scathing poem upon him in those days, which saw the light in the columns of the Deposit (N. Y.) *Courier*. It was a tremendous piece of denunciation, with such torpedoes as these in its bosom: "Haynau, Austrian monster, thou, the badge of shame is on thy brow, think on the thousands thou hast slain, and wear, for aye, the brand of Cain," and a great deal more of the same sort. It was so bitter that I seriously thought of not publishing it, for the man might repent if not entirely and utterly crushed. But a stern sense of duty compelled its publication, and it was given to the world.

It did not seem to hurt him very much, for the Austrian Government erected this beautiful statue to his memory, and he holds a very high place in the affections of the Austrian people.. He was a handsome man, and unquestionably a brave one.

The Austrian business man is trained from the beginning to politeness. If you want a penny's worth there is as much trouble taken to please you as though your purchase was to amount to thousands. The young man who attends to your wants in a publishing house, as you are leaving his department, noticing that the cigar of one of the party was unlighted, comes out from behind his desk to offer a match, and, after going into an inner room and coming back, you meet him at the door with a match lighted. They forget none of these little things. The proprietor of a beer-hall salutes his incoming and outgoing patrons with a cordiality which, if not precisely genuine, is very pleasant. No Austrian on the streets refuses to give any information asked. More, not content with giving you information orally, they make it a business to go out of their way to see that you make no mistake. They are as suave as Frenchmen, and it is so well done that it seems to be real.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

The circulation of newspapers in Austria, as in Germany, is very small in proportion to its population. The Leipsic *Illustrated Zeitung*, the best illustrated paper in the world, which may be seen wherever German is spoken, has only a circulation of 14,000, something which the Harpers or Leslie would laugh at. The dailies have circulations proportionately small.

There is an excellent good reason for it. The Germans in the Cities are a newspaper-reading people—the Germans in the country not. The German women seldom look at newspapers—never except when there is a war or something of the kind in which they have a personal interest. Her mind is occupied with the more, to her, important matters of mending hose, and accumulating linen, and listening to fine music in beautiful gardens, consequently newspapers do not come into dwellings as a rule.

Every cafe, restaurant and beer-hall has all the papers of the country, always, and the more pretentious ones the leading journals of all countries. The husband goes to these places once or more times a day, and there he reads his news and posts himself upon what interests him. He sits and drinks coffee, beer, and reads the papers, satisfying the mental and physical man at the same time.

In a little City like Mannheim, in Germany, for instance, every beer hall has a Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne and Vienna daily, in addition to the City papers, and the same is true of all Austrian Cities. Sometimes you see a newspaper in the family, but that is where the head of the house desires to be posted in the markets, while he is taking his coffee, and before he goes to his business.

Their papers are, as a rule, small, and not one-tenth the cost is put upon them that we do in America. The German wonders at the size, range of discussion and news of our American papers, and would not have them at all.

"I don't want to buy a library, every morning," said one of them. "I want the markets and the news. When I want literature and amusement I prefer it in other forms."

We meet our countrymen everywhere in Europe, and they are not always the most reputable beings on earth. There are a vast number of them over here who, by some accident, are stranded and cannot get home, but who manage to pick up a precarious living by "borrowing," as they call it, small sums from travelers whose letters of credit are yet in a healthy condition. There are more of them in London than in any City in Europe, because the tourists coming there first have not commenced yet upon their funds, and as they are over here with a certain amount of money to spend, they don't mind a five dollar note so much as they will later, when the extortion of hotel keepers and the purchases of things at two prices have reduced their allowances to a point where economy becomes necessary.

AMERICANS IN EUROPE.

We met one here, a man of perhaps 35, who was in the last stage of seediness, though he had, as all of them have, a sort of half-gentility left. His napless hat was brushed very carefully, ink had been freely used to darken the time worn spots on his coat, and the chewed bottom of his trowsers had been mended so many times that the back part where the leg strikes the heel was crescent-shaped. His face was the principal trouble with him, however, and was what prevented that confidence necessary to loans everywhere. The entire surface was a sort of ashy paleness, from which rose a fiery nose, in a perpetual blush, as it were, for the amount of liquor he had consumed. The face, taken as a whole, was very like the lava-clad sides of a volcano when in a state of eruption, the nose representing the fiery crater.

He asked for the loan of a simple dollar, and Mr. Tibbitts, when he gave him the money—he responds to all these applications—asked him why he didn't commit suicide and be done with it.

"My dear sir," was the reply, "do you know that I tried for three months to do that very thing? It was in Paris. I had just $10 left, and my people at home had positively and for the last time refused to remit me another dollar. I implored them for enough to come home with, but I have a suspicion that was exactly what they did not want, inasmuch as my uncle, who had charge of my property, had sent me over to study medicine and reform me, as he said. I had run through every stiver I had, and had borrowed and spent the most of my sister's inheritance, and my uncle, cruelly, wouldn't let her give me any more, nor would he furnish my necessities from his own private purse.

"Things being in this uncomfortable shape I said to myself: 'Well, the jig is up. I had a good time of it as long as the money lasted—the money having come to an end, I may as well come to an end likewise. There is no way of living without money. And so I went to a chemist and bought a franc's worth of strychnine and came back to my room, arranged things so that I should make a striking and interesting corpse, and got the stuff ready to take.

"Somehow I hadn't the nerve to swallow it, for you see, when you have a franc's worth of strychnine in you, it's too late to change your mind. So I went to a cafe and swallowed a heavy dose of brandy to nerve me for the last act. Before I got back to my room, life took on another aspect. The brandy did it. Things didn't look so desperate as they did. My horizon had been obscured by the dark and murky clouds of despair—now there was a rift in those clouds, and through it I saw the silver lining. Why suicide? Suppose after I had swallowed the strychnine a remittance should come while I was writhing in agony on the floor? That would be too absurd. I had $10—I would wait till that was gone, anyhow. A man with $10 in his pocket need never despair.

"And so I went back to the cafe and took more brandy and went to bed in the morning, hopeful and cheerful.

"In the afternoon I awoke very miserable, and then determined I *would* finish it, anyhow, but just as I was swallowing the strychnine my resolution again failed. It is an awful thing to face the King of Terrors, and I went out to nerve myself with a stimulant once more, but with the same result."

And so I have lived all these years. I determined to commit suicide in the afternoon, I take brandy to get up courage for the final act, the brandy restores my spirits and I abandon the idea till the afternoon again, when the same operation is repeated.

"It is a terrible thing to be thus swayed to and fro, to have no settled purpose, to be capable of not doing what you desire to do. I have been alternating between brandy and strychnine for five years. I have the original package of poison in my room, at the Grand Hotel, which you may see if you will accompany me."

Mr. Tibbetts had no curiosity, but remarked that he could send to America and get a liquor that would take the place of brandy, and make the strychnine entirely unnecessary, as it would finish him quite as effectually. If he would promise to confine himself entirely to it he would send and get a barrel of it, that quantity being enough to wipe out a half-dozen such men.

Whereupon the gentleman answered that he thought another dollar would purchase brandy enough to accomplish the work, which Mr. T. refused and he sadly went his way. He crossed the street and disappeared in a shop where Holland gin was the principal article dealt in.

He came back in an hour, "disfigured but still in the ring," as he expressed it.

"Would you like to see a drunker man than I am?" he asked, holding tightly to the back of a chair.

"I don't see how it would be possible," answered Mr. Tibbitts.

"I have 50 cents left—gaze on me an hour hence!" was his answer as he reeled out of the room, taking all the chairs and bumping against the door-post before finally gaining the street. We saw him no more.

Vienna is a good field for him, and his fellows, for there are 500 American students living there all the time, and any number of American tourists who stay long for the pleasure the gay city affords them.

For the Blade.

IN TEMPE'S VALE.

BY J. N. MATTHEWS.

In Tempe's vale the sun shines fair,
O'er crystal streams forever flowing;
On Tempe's rainbow-girdled air
The velvet-breasted flowers are blowing,
And up the valley, everywhere,
The golden orange-groves are glowing;—
And violets uplift their eyes
Bewildered, to the stooping skies,
Dreaming all day of Paradise;
And blue-bells from the tufted sod,
When darkness down Olympus dies,
Outstretch their pearly palms to God,
And pour their fragrant sacrifice,
And all the world is in a trance,
Along Peneus' blue expanse,
In Tempe's vale.

In Tempe's vale, no sound of wars
Goes ever to the mild-eyed stars;
No lily's breast is tinged with blood,
No dreamer from his rest is driven,
But ever from the drowsy wood,
There floateth to the jeweled heaven,
Eternal lullabies, like those
That murmer in the crimson rose;
Or like the symphonies that break,
From out some lone enchanted lake,
Or like the rhapsodies that quiver
By night, along some sacred river,—
Ah, only holiest things of earth,
Spring into beauty, and to birth,
In Tempe's vale.

In Tempe's vale no bough is stirred,
No winds are in the conscious tree;
The only melodies there heard,—
Except the trill of some wild bird,
Or tumult of the tippling bee—
Are these dim strains of minstrelsy,
That tingle to the twilight stars,
From warbling lutes and low guitars,
On many a Grecian lover's knee;
And dark-eyed maids, with lips of wine,
And limbs of snow, their tresses twine,
By fountains flashing from the hills,—
And all the golden ether spills
A Summer splendor round the vine,
In Tempe's vale.

In Tempe's vale, in Tempe's bowers,
The soul intoxicate with bliss,
Goes reeling thro' a world of flowers,
That hath no counterpart in this;
And far beneath the lote-tree's shade,
Where glow-worms glimmer in the grass,
Is heard the lonely serenade,
Of some heart-broken nightingale,
Mourning for his mate, alas!
And dew-drops, like a sea of glass,
Their love-lights up the valley trail,
Until the night-tide shadows pass,
And daylight dawns o'er Tempe's vale,
O'er Tempe's vale.

In Tempe's vale they weave the dance,
Along its lone, starlighted river,
By those wild grottos of romance,
O'er which the mellow citrons quiver,
And laughing love lives on forever!
Ah, nightly to the cithern's sigh,
The muses from their haunts on high,
Come tripping hither, every one,
And Pan, and young Endymion,
And Dian with her dapper crew,
The piping shepherd lads, and all
The Dryads o'er the mountain wall,
Come thronging to the revel, too,
In Tempe's vale.

To Tempe's vale, a long good night!
The glamor of my idle dream
Is overpast. My waking sight,
Alas! is blinded to the gleam
And beauty of that valley bright.
Its blissful bowers no more I see,
Its peaceful paths have passed from view;
Yet down to the Ægean Sea
Still fall its winding waters blue—
Still sings the bird, and hums the bee,
In every nook the dreamer knew.
No Summer poets' fickle thought,
On Fancy's pinions ever sought;
A spot with sweeter raptures fraught,
Than Tempe's vale.

For the Blade.

MARY.

BY MOSS ROSE.

CANTO 2ND—(CONTINUED.)

"Bury me in the deep blue sea."
O, such request was sad as wild.
What spot on earth could darker be,
Than caves where sunbeams never smiled!

A cold, dark bed in which to sleep,
Where ocean waves still come and go,
And where the mournful wrecks lie deep,
And tinted isles of coral grow.

Since man was from the garden hurled,
The sun has seen no sadder sight,
While looking on a ruined world,
Than the ocean burial rite.

Was that a dream of other years?
Of angry seas, of masts and shrouds,
The storm-tost bark, the boding fears,
Or had she seen the cold gray clouds?

Somewhere, sometime, so long ago,
Beneath life's amber, morning light,
The still face white as drifting snow,
The mute, sealed lips, the tearless eye!

And had she seen them lower the form,
When angry clouds piled high and dark;
Beneath the waves, beneath the storm,
While onward fled the trembling bark?

And had she heard the solemn hymn,
The mournful dirge above the dead,
In days gone by, far off, and dim?
She asked her father, and he said:

"Go ask the rivers where they flow,
The ocean, with its yeasty foam,
And ask my child, for she may know
The mermaid, with her silver comb—

"Combing her hair down fathoms deep,
In fairy, diamond-lighted hall:
There hollow winds lie down to sleep,
And sun and star-light never fall.

"When they awake the winds may tell,
For they have sung that haunting strain,
Through all the years I know full well,
The notes of woe that give you pain.

"Remember, you have dreamed, my child,
And dreams are never what they seem.
And lest your fancy run you wild,
Forget that dark and ugly dream.

"I sent you to the Convent school,
To teachers full of holy zeal,
That you might learn to live by rule,
And never think, nor dream, nor feel.

"And that your fancy might not play,
With what will scorch the brain, and heart,
And evil bring about life's way,
And darkness that may not depart.

"O, I have thought, and I have dreamed,
From life's gay morning until now,
And fancied things were what they seemed,
With weary heart and aching brow."

"O, father, father, dear," she cried,
"Why should you wish me not to think?"
The speaking eyes were opened wide,
"From earnest thought why should we shrink?

"We needs must think of duty's claims,
Of what we should, and should not do;
Of life's bright purposes and aims,
We should have thoughts, the pure and true.

"For He who sitteth on the Throne,
The great white Throne, above all bright,
To whom our secret thoughts are known,
Commands us still to think aright."

The man leaped wildly from his chair,
And clenched his strong and hard right hand,
"And that," he cried, "they taught you there;
Would I could slay them where they stand."

Written Expressly for the Toledo BLADE.

Throne and Scaffold

A HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

BY ERNEST WARREN.

BOOK III—THE EARL.

CHAPTER XIX.

"THE HOARSE, TRIUMPHANT SHOUT OF VICTORY."

Godfrey Taverner's strategem proved successful beyond his fondest expectations. Though apparently bold and hazardous, there was little wonder that with the dozen men who accompanied him he was able to surprise the garrison of Risborough Castle, for, besides himself, there were but two or three alive, except the inmates of the stronghold, who knew of the approach by climbing the face of the rugged cliff, which had enabled him thus to take Vamp and his followers at a disadvantage.

Never apprehending danger from such a quarter, the traitor Vamp, roused from a heavy slumber and his brain still obscured by the fumes of wine, had no idea but that the attack was a simple—but long threatened outbreak of the townsmen of Warsdale, and, believing this, while laughing at their temerity he had sallied forth to meet them, calling to his assistance such of his men as could be aroused at a moment's notice.

Long immunity from danger from such a source had rendered him bold. Belief in the terror he and his followers had established, had made him careless. It was with a defiant shout, that without waiting even to arm himself at all points, without pausing to gather his men in battle array, or to ascertain how well they were fitted to encounter a foe, he dashed across the drawbridge, sword in hand, calling upon the men who were awake and armed to follow him.

At the first onslaught, the Warsdale men, who stood in wholesome awe of him and his myrmidons, quailed, and perchance might have turned tail but for the example set them by Dick Venables and the balance of the crew of the wrecked Seaflower.

"The man who falls back first, dies by my hand," shouted Dick, and he waived a ponderous battle axe above his head as he spoke.

The assailants outnumbered the defenders, by perhaps two to one, but then the defenders were men whose profession was that of battle, and who were well armed when compared with the ragged mob that Capt. Venables led to the contest, while the terrorism Vamp and his band had inspired, was calculated at the onset to paralyze the poor country folk, whose only arms were bills and hoes, in many instances, and whose leather-clad bodies were capable of offering but poor resistance to the axes and swords of the mail-clad defenders of the Castle.

"Forward, forward, brave men," cried Vamp, "drive these swine to their forests, or their graves," and at the head of his little handful of followers he charged with a reckless bravery at the assailants.

But for Dick Venables and his dozen sailors, to gain the victory would have been for Vamp but the work of a few minutes, but by threat and still more by example, he compelled the men of Warsdale to hold their ground, and a terrific hand to hand encounter ensued, in the midst of which the loud clanging of the drawbridge chains told that Godfrey and his small band had succeeded in obtaining entrance to the Castle, and had availed themselves of it to cut off the return of the defenders to their fastness.

It was Godfrey alone, who knew the way by which the apparently inaccessible cliff could be scaled. It was Godfrey, and Godfrey alone, who was acquainted with the secret of raising the drawbridge and lowering the portcullis, and though Vamp had no notion that the young knight was near, he was but too well aware that a powerful foe was ranged against him, when he was driven to realize his position, forced to the knowledge that his only chance of life was to fight his way through those who confronted him, for that return to the castle was impossible.

Vamp was a villain, but he would never have achieved his position had he been a coward, a fellow destitute of courage, resources, and what men nowadays call "pluck."

In a few hasty words to those about him he revealed the critical nature of the situation.

"We must cut our way through or we are dead men," he said, and to his credit be it spoken, he was as cool and collected as if he had bidden his neighbor broach another flask.

Meanwhile, within the castle walls, Godfrey and his small force had made short work of such as aroused from their slumbers, staggered, dazed with wine into the yard to discover the meaning of the shouts and clashing of weapons. Some were killed, some were placed under restraint in the dungeons, whence there was no escape. Godfrey looked around him and found himself, strange, almost miraculous, as it seemed, master of the Castle which he had left awhile since the servant of its owner.

It was strange good fortune which enabled him to be in such a position, the chance of knowing the way by which the crannies and crevices of the lofty crag could be made stepping stones to i's summit, the lucky circumstance that he had with him a handful of sailors, men to whom climbing was as natural as to monkeys, and the fortunate self-confidence which sent Vamp forth to meet the clamorous assailants of the stronghold of the Earl of Castletowers without a thought of guarding against surprise from any other quarter.

Vamp, and his small band, fought gallantly, with the desperation of men who neither gave nor asked quarter. Knotted together, the armed, trained soldiers, charged valiantly at the mob which confronted them, and at each charge they left dead and wounded on the steep hill side.

Godfrey, with a knight's impatience, chafed that he and those with him were safe and idle, within the castle walls, until at length, the suspense of inactivity, became more than he could bear.

"Up with the porcullis, down with the drawbridge," he cried in clear ringing tones, "we will conquer with our friends or die with them."

With his own hands he assisted in turning the ponderous winches, with his own hands he hauled at the massive chains, and he it was who with a wild shout of "Godfrey—Godfrey to the rescue," dashed wildly over the drawbridge, scarcely waiting to see if the others followed him, and charged upon Vamp and his supporters in the rear.

Thus taken at a disadvantage, the knot of armed men for the moment quailed, and Vamp the dauntless, the reckless, the wild and headstrong, lowered his sword, for of all possible assailants, it had never entered into his head, to imagine Godfrey Tavener as his conqueror. But it was only for a moment he hesitated.

"Quick, quick," he cried, "follow me, close to me, shoulder to shoulder, we will force our way through these villain herds—charge."

Those with him, men of his own stamp, were not slow to take his meaning, as the words left his mouth, they ranged themselves in a compact mass, and at the word "charge," they rushed forward with a marvelous impetus, scattering the men of Warsdale to the right and left, parting them as a dog may part a flock of sheep.

Had it not been for Venables, and his sailors, they would have escaped, but Dick, who, as if by instinct, took in their tactics and apprehended their design, opposed himself with less than half a score of men, and waving his axe around his head, cried,

"By your leave Master Vamp, not so fast. You and I, have an account to settle, and one which brooks no delay. If you pass here, tis over my dead body, so here is for thee Master Vamp," and he aimed a terrific blow at the Renegade's head.

Vamp, quick as lightening, parried the blow, and aimed another in return. Fighting was with him an instinct, and it was with a sense of gratification, that amongst the assailants of the Castle, he should find one, with whom it was no discredit to engage in single combat.

As he fought with Venables, so his followers charged against the sailors, and thus the battle resolved itself into small dimensions.

Vamp, practised in the use of all weapons of war, anticipated an easy victory over Dick, who by the manner of wielding his ponderous axe, showed himself a novice with so unusual a seaman's weapon, but possibly in his very ignorance lay his safety. He swung it around his head with such vigor, he spun it in such rapid circles, and brought it down with such force, that Vamp out of regard for his own life, found his time and knowledge fully engaged in avoiding his opponent's onslaughts, without having a spare moment, to arrange his own method of attack.

It was not a combat of skill. It was not a meeting of two masters of the science of fighting, but a mere struggle between two men, in which fortune or brute force would be the conqueror.

Venables labored under considerable disadvantage.

He was wounded and had undergone much fatigue, consequently was weaker than his opponent, but Vamp, on the other hand, was partially under the influence of copious draughts of wine and strong waters, still the skill was Vamp's, the knowledge of the ground was Vamp's, and the desperation of a man fighting for his life was Vamp's.

With the rage of two madmen they aimed deadly blows at each other, with reckless fury their heavy axes swung in the air, and in all probability it would have fared badly with Venables but that his ponderous weapon in its swing chanced to encounter that of Vamp, and that with such force that the two weighty blades struck fire as they were each forced from the hands which vainly assayed to grasp them, and went flying into space.

Vamp quickly drew his long, keen dagger from his belt.

Deprived of his axe, Venables was unarmed, but quick, and ready of resource as all sailors are, he realized his peril on the instant, and darting upon the renegade Captain he caught the arm which gripped the keen blade in a hold of iron, and grasped his antagonist by the throat with the other.

Meanwhile the men-at-arms and the sailors had fought with varying success, and had been carried away in their struggles some distance from their two leaders.

Vamp was no match in strength for Venables. Dissipation and the indulgence in strong liquor had paralyzed his arms, and, deprived of the chance of using weapons, in the wielding of which he had a skill scarcely to be surpassed, he knew that his best chance was gone.

Perhaps this knowledge assisted to render him more powerless in the grip of the sea captain, but be that as it may, as they struggled, thus clasped together, every instant Venables forced him nearer and nearer to the ghastly precipice, to fall down which was certain death.

The clang of iron and the clash of steel. The portcullis lifted, the drawbridge fell, and Godfrey with his little troop rushed forth to the assistance of the men of Warsdale.

Like a whirlwind they swept unheeding by the two men locked in the grip of death, to fall upon the body of mailed warriors and smite them in the rear.

"So be it," said Dick Venables, grimly, "Villain Vamp, this fight is between us two."

Those were the only words spoken.

Warily watching every chance, these two closely intertwined, wrestling, fighting, struggling for each inch of ground, drew nearer and nearer to the edge of the precipice.

Venables labored under the disadvantage that his opponent held a weapon which he needed but the opportunity to plunge into his heart.

The hand which grasped that weapon had to be held high in air and it was in this attitude, that the two fought and gripped, and wrenched their muscles.

Eyes glared into eyes, sinews swelled nigh to bursting, in the extreme of tension and yet every moment, they drew nearer the edge.

Vamp knew every inch of the ground, and smiled grimly, as he reserved himself for a final effort, when they should reach the spot, where a single turn of the wrist, would suffice to launch a man into eternity.

Venables suspecting his design, could only keep a careful watch for unsuspected pitfalls.

Close, close, closer, until the two men struggled on the very verge of destruction.

The roseate rays of the morning sun glinted upon the two stern, set faces, poun the two men locked in each other's arms, contesting inch by inch the ground, which meant life to one and death to the other.

A slight ridge of rock guarded the abyss below.

Venables's back was towards it, he knew not of it. Vamp knew it well, and smiled as he forced his antagonist backwards towards it.

His heels touched it, his balance was lost, and with a cry of horror Dick Venables felt himself going—going—whither?

In the desperation of despair, with the feverish grip of a man whose life hangs on a thread, he grasped at a small shrub growing in a crevice of the solid rock, and with his under other hand he clutched Vamp's leg, as he leant forward with a fiendish chuckle to watch his assailant dashed into a thousand pieces below.

Vamp, wholly unprepared for this renewed attack, tottered, and Dick Venables exerting all his strength, though himself suspended over the abyss, succeeded in his purpose, and by a sudden wrench, cast Vamp headlong into the ragged depths below.

One cry he uttered, one cry alone.

For a moment all was still, then a dull thud upon the iron rocks below, told but too certainly his fate.

The birds of the air, as they circled in the first rays of the sunlit morning, saw in the gloomy ravine a bloodstained corpse, mangled nearly out of semblance of humanity, and cried and called to their companions on the wing to join them in their surfeit of carrion.

It was fortunate for Dick Venables that at this moment Godfrey and his handful of men were returning triumphant from their pursuit of the others.

In a faint voice he called for assistance, for his exhausted strength was insufficient to enable him to regain the surface of the rock.

But for the timely aid, he too must have perished, but Godfrey heard his voice, and with strong arm, dragged him to a position of safety.

The victory was won, though not without a hard struggle, and Risborough Castle was in the hands of Godfrey Tavener.

So sudden, so unexpected had been the onslaught that even as the conquerors re-entered the Castle, some of the retainers yawning and half dressed were just aroused, to inquire the meaning of the tumult, but Godfrey, averse to needless bloodshed, gave orders that they were to be bound and cast into the dungeons beneath the keep until further inquiry.

"I would see the Earl," quoth he. "I prithee some one guide me to his chamber. I am no foe to him—it is for him that I am here."

So completely had Vamp obtained the mastery of the Castle that it was some time before Godfrey could find any one to tell him in what chamber the great Earl of Castletowers was disposed, but at last, by promise of reward, a common servitor conducted him to the rude apartment which Godfrey himself, in his younger days, had tenanted.

"Leave me," said the young knight, "I would enter alone."

He pulled aside the heavy hangings which guarded the entrance, and strode into the little chamber.

In the center stood Jocelyn, Earl of Castletowers and Lord of Risborough, partially clad in mail, with wild, distraught eyes, leaning heavily on his two-handed sword, but the old fire that had been wont to illumine his face in the hour of danger was wanting, and the mighty warrior, the all-powerful noble stood tottering, a feeble, weak-minded, weak-bodied, helpless old man.

"Aha, traitor, come on, come on! Aha, traitor, is it thou?" he cried.

And he endeavored to raise his huge sword, but it slipped from his nervous grasp and fell with a clash upon the floor.

"No traitor, my lord," said Godfrey, bending his knee, "No traitor but your former page and humble servant, Godfrey Tavener, who has restored you your own again."

"Godfrey? Godfrey Tavener?" cried the Earl, as one who talks in his sleep.

"Indeed, no other, my good Lord."

"Godfrey—and kneeling before me? No, no, am I dreaming? Rise, Godfrey, if it be indeed you—rise and let me humble myself before you, let me now confess the wrong I have done you, from your birth. 'Tis I, 'tis I, who should kneel," and the old man essayed to do so, but Godfrey raised him gently and led him to a seat.

"My Lord," said he, "I have delivered you from a villain, and a traitor, and you are once more Lord of Risborough."

"No, no," cried the other covering his face with his hands, "for you, you, Godfrey, are the Earl of Castletowers and the true Lord of Risborough."

TO BE CONTINUED.

Written for the Blade.

GALLIMAUFRY

BY JOHN McELROY.

XIV.

"DOG EAT DOG."

The Bearings of the Brutal Murder in Chicago Last Week.

In the mountainous regions of Kentucky the snakes are a pest and a terror.

The crevices in the shelving limestone of the hillsides and the great thickets of laurel, honeysuckle, huckleberry, etc., afford an abundance of secure and comfortable dens in which the reptiles breed and thrive to an extent hardly comprehended by people dwelling in level and well-settled sections.

Being as numerous as flies in August, and as maliciously active as the old gentleman with horns and a barbed tail who is popularly supposed to be their father, snakes fill an Eastern Kentuckian's days with sorrow and trouble.

He accuses the blacksnake of sucking his cows, killing his poultry and lambs, and even of occasionally squeezing to death a woman or child whom a "racer" may find berry-picking in some lonely field.

The rattlesnake bears a still worse reputation. Sluggish, sullen and venomous, he is always lurking about to sink his deadly fangs into whatever man or beast may happen to come near him. Horses, cattle and dogs are slain with fearful sufferings for merely wandering into his neighborhood, and the lives of women and children, and even strong men are put in jeopardy at every step taken on the roads, in the fields, hunting, berry-picking or picnicking.

Naturally the snakes are feared and hated to an extent that is not understood for a moment farther North, where they cause but little fear or trouble.

The rattlesnake and the blacksnake are mortal enemies, and when they meet it is battle to the death—of the rattlesnake, for the blacksnake always comes out victorious. Every mountaineer Kentuckian claims to have seen once in his life one of these serpentine encounters in which he took a keen delight, and possibly when the people down there get to cultivating sport more earnestly than at present, they will have frequent encounters in the arena between these two chiefs of the venom-bearing and the constricting species.

The blacksnake is swift and agile—the rattlesnake slow and clumsy. When the two come into each other's neighborhood the rattlesnake understands his danger and gets ready for mortal combat. He coils for a spring, unsheathes his poisoned lancets, hisses, thrusts forth his forked-tongue, sounds his rattle, and moves the half of his body which is erect above the coil back and forth with great rapidity. In the meanwhile the blacksnake is flying around his opponent with the quickness of a flash of light, seeking to bewilder him. He fully understands the deadliness of the rattler's armory, and that one little prick from those needle-like fangs would turn his own flesh, or that of a chicken or rabbit into a putrid green mass in a few minutes. He must make his own quickness and address count for more than the other's great advantage in deadly weapons. At last his opportunity comes: One lightning-like spring, certain in its aim as a rifle-shot, and he has grasped the rattlesnake back of the neck, and out of the reach of the fangs. Another instant, and the long, whip-like body is wrapt around the rattlesnake's short, thick form, and every bone in the fang-bearer cracks under the resistless constriction. As the writhing ceases the blacksnake unwinds himself and crawls away a little distance, to observe if his enemy be really dead. At the least sign of life he flings himself back upon him, and crushes him until there is no longer doubt that death has taken place.

There is probably no Sunday school book moral in the spectacle, but for all that it is an extremely edifying one to a man who is afraid of rattlesnakes.

A very similar performance took place last week between two human reptiles in a place in Chicago, that may be termed a "den," with entire correctness.

"Jimmy" Elliott, and "Jere" Dunn were to society about what those snakes are to the animal world. To men and women in general these rascals—types of thousands of others—were as noxious and dangerous as the rattlesnake coiled by the path on some Kentucky hillside, or the blacksnake "racer," gliding noiselessly through the thicket is to the men and animals there.

About 36 years old, 12 out of the last 20 years of "Jimmy" Elliott's life were spent in jail and the penitentiary. The remaining eight were devoted to prize-fighting, burglary, theft and miscellaneous ruffianism. It does not appear that by any chance he ever did a useful thing, or a generous, friendly one.

The other rascal's record is the same in kind, though different somewhat in degree. He is about 40 years old, and the only decent, reputable portion of his life was when he was a newsboy. Since then he has lived in the brothel and the saloon, on the street-corner and in the jail, like a beast of prey in his lair, every breath that he drew, every mouthful that he ate, every comfort that he enjoyed being an injury to some one else better entitled to live and enjoy than he. With fine form and regular features, and costly clothing furnished by the men he duped or robbed, or the women who sold themselves, and gave the price to him, he has made loud pretentions to being a "gentleman." Even the telegrams speak of him softly as "a leading sporting man," when his proper designations are thief, murderer, and panderer.

These two human vermin—each ambitious of supremacy in their evil community, have been mutually breathing destruction to one another for some months, perhaps years. For weeks they have hissed and manuvered around each other, precisely as the Kentucky snakes on a sunny hillside. At last Dunn learns that Elliott is sitting at supper in a haunt frequented by the more intelligent and courageous of the vicious class of Chicago. He slips in upon him precisely as the swift and nimble blacksnake glides upon the duller rattlesnake, and kill him almost before Elliott is aware of his presence.

As this is the second man Dunn is known to have killed within a short time, the long-suffering community will probably rid itself of him by means of the hangman's noose.

What grieves one in a study of the matter is that these reptiles should have been allowed to infest society so long. Both should have been exterminated 20 years ago, but through the defectiveness of our criminal system they are allowed to prey upon the community for a score of years after there was no longer a doubt of their irreclaimable viciousness.

When our civilization becomes a little more advanced we will secure some large island in the ocean, and when it becomes evident that a man is thoroly determined upon a course like that of Elliott or Dunn, the community will take him up and say:

"It is now clear that it is hopeless to expect you to be anything but a parasitic vermin on the body politic—a vile and noxious weed in the garden of society. Regard that we have for the sacredness of human life prevents our destroying you as we do other vermin with corrosive sublimate, or sulphur, or Paris green, or pulling you up by the root, as we do a weed in our flowers. But we must protect ourselves from you. Here is a pleasant island abounding in everything that will support life. You and your kind shall go there and remain the rest of your lives in a community by yourselves. What you do there is none of our concern, only we shall take care that you never get away to come back and molest us."

What we need more than anything else is some system which shall designate men like these as "habitual criminals," and effectually remove them from the community and their opportunities for doing harm.

A BIT OF FINE SLANG.

How a Word With But One Vowel in It Has Succeeded Chic.

Boston Advertiser.

French "chic" has been displaced by "pschutt." The fact is worth noticing, because the term chic has barely entered the language of England and the United States when the Parisians discard it as one throws away an old hat or the daily paper of yesterday evening. The Imperial Dictionary mentions chic, for which it asks the sound of sheek. Fine people use pschutt to denote ease, grace, taste in talk, dress or manners—that element which marks the people of the world. One may be very correct, or even elegant, and yet not pschutt. A lady may have grace and winning manners without possessing pschutt.

To have pschutt, dress and manners must be in perfect harmony with the person; they must show agreeable individuality, and they must be successful. Pschutt is usually born with people, but can be improved by experience and skill. It is impossible to have pschutt, save among pleasant people, just as one cannot chat pleasantly with a poor or a dogmatic professor. The Paris artists applied the term pschutt at one time to overdone limbs, then to young men whose coats were stuffed to improve the figure. Such persons are now called *boudines*. All men who wear corsets are called *boudines* in Paris. But men who attend to their dress just as the best artists like it are now called *pschutteux*. Chic is dead, at least in Paris; but pschutt is the correct thing to have.

Growing Fat.

Brooklyn Eagle.

Gen. Grant has grown uncommonly fat and actually begins to waddle.

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE COMPANY, Publishers.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, March 8, 1883.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the prices annexed (postage prepaid):

WEEKLIES.	Their Price.	With Blade.
Christian at Work	$3 00	$3 75
Chimney Corner	4 00	4 50
Harper's Bazar	4 00	4 50
Harper's Weekly	4 00	4 5
New York Ledger	3 00	3 60
Prairie Farmer	2 00	2 50
Rural New Yorker	2 00	3 00
Scientific American	3 00	4 00
Waverly Magazine	5 00	5 00
Western Rural	2 00	2 50
Chicago Advance	2 50	3 50
Weekly Am. Bee Journal	2 00	3 00
MONTHLIES.		
Wide Awake (Juvenile)	2 50	3 25
St. Nicholas (Juvenile)	3 00	3 75
American Agriculturist	1 50	2 25
Ladies' Floral Cabinet	1 25	2 20
Phrenological Journal		2 80
Our Little Ones (Juvenile)	1 50	2 25
Andrews' Bazar	1 00	2 00
Arthurs' Home Magazine	2 00	2 75
Atlantic Monthly	4 00	4 00
Brainard's Musical World	1 50	2 50
Leslie's Popular Monthly	3 00	3 75
Leslie's Sunday Magazine	3 00	3 75
Harper's Monthly	4 00	4 50
Godey's Lady Book	2 00	2 75
Peterson's Magazine	2 00	2 75
The Century	4 00	4 00

In making this proposition we stipulate that we must receive at the SAME TIME one subscriber to the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, not even to the same Postoffice, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new subscribers may avail themselves of the offer.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

It has been the Custom of the BLADE every Winter to offer a list of good standard books at very low prices, post-paid by mail. This season we have a large stock of miscellaneous books, which we have not space to enumerate by title.

The greatest bargain we have to offer for a single book, is "Bible Biography." (A full description advertised elsewhere.) This is a $3.00 subscription book, finely illustrated, containing some 600 pages, and which we mail post-paid for $1.25. An elegant book for a Christmas present.

Poems.—We have a large lot of standard Poems, such as Cowper, Rogers, Milton, Moore, etc., which we will send postpaid by mail at 60 cents. Retail price, $1.50. Upon receipt of 60 cents we will mail a copy of Standard Poems, although we will not guarantee to mail the title requested. We will send the title ordered if we have it, otherwise we will substitute another author. Merely remit 60 cts. for copy of Standard Poems.

Cloth-bound Novels.—Our stock of titles is so numerous that we cannot name them, but on receipt of 50 cents for a cloth-bound novel, we will mail postpaid a copy that cannot help but give satisfaction, as the regular retail price of such as we have run from $1.75 to $2.00 per copy.

Nasby Pamphlets.—We have many inquiries for the popular pamphlets of Nasby. We have on hand a few copies of "Nasby as a Banker" and "Democratic John Bunyan." Price, 10 cents each, postpaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

ELEVATOR BURNED.

Three Men Killed and Several Seriously Injured—Miraculous Escape of Others—Loss Over $200,000.

ALBANY, March 3.—At 2 o'clock this morning the watchman at Dunlap elevator discovered a fresh fire in the sixth story. By the time it was extinguished there, flames had broken out fiercely on the fourth floor. Gary Benson, watchman, and Louis J. Miller, clerk, of the fire department, rushed down stairs through the flames and were badly burned. Firemen Samuel Atkins, John Myers and Jas. Gilligan were literally forced to come down the iron hoisting chain outside the building, a distance of 100 feet. About 40 feet from the ground the chain was covered with ice, and the men slid to the ground with great velocity, more or less severely injured.

A strong north wind was blowing and the whole department was called out. The fire spread rapidly through the mill and elevator, enveloping the whole structure.

About 4 o'clock the upper walls fell outward, a part falling through Bridge & Davis' provision store adjoining, on Broadway, burying several persons under the ruins.

Firemen William Carlin and Michael Sheehan, and Michael McEwen, employés of Bridge & Davis', were killed; James Cameron, bookkeeper of the same firm, was injured internally, probably fatally. James Kelley had both legs crushed and fireman Goldwaithe, his back injured.

The entire mill and elevator was destroyed. The property belonged to the estate of Robert Dunlap. Loss on buildings, $75,000; insurance, $32,000. The mill and elevator was occupied by Frank Chamberlain. Loss about $100,000; insured for $110,500. There was about 150,000 bushels of grain in the elevator. Loss of all the parties who had the grain stored about $40,000; insurance not ascertained.

TELEGRAPH TROUBLES

Chicago's Decree that Wires Must Be Put Under Ground Being Enforced.

CHICAGO, March 2.—When the Mutual Union Telegraph Company was granted the right of way in the city, a provision was inserted in the franchise obliging the company to remove the poles and put the wires underground before March 1, 1883. This was not done, and to-day, by order of the Mayor, all the wires of the company at the southern city limits, 58 in number, were cut and police stationed to prevent the company from putting them up again. At the northern city limits the wires of the company were also cut. The Board of Trade Telegraph Company has no franchise and its wires north and south were cut, together with four wires leased by it from the B. & O. Telegraph Company. Thus the offices of the Western Union and Board of Trade Telegraph Company of this city are entirely cut off from the outside world, and one press association is prevented from getting their news inside the city except by messengers.

The Mutual Company endeavored to comply with the ordinance and laid a cable under ground, but it did not prove successful. The city ordinances require all the telegraph wires to be laid under ground before May 1, and the city authorities threaten to cut the wires of the Western Union at that time.

Editor McClure Arrested.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 2.—Col. A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, was arrested to-day on a charge of libel, on the oath of John Gallagher, watchman at the Capitol. The suit is the outgrowth of articles published in the Times in reference to Irish Catholic circulars distributed during the recent Gubernatorial campaign, purported to have been signed by Gallagher and others. McClure was bailed.

The House to-day passed the bill to abolish the Recordership of Philadelphia.

A hotel clerk named Briscoe,
Stumped his foot out in 'Frisco,
It hurt him like thunder,
But the pain was got under,
By St. Jacobs Oil rubbed on histoe.

A conductor who lives at Belair,
Got hurt, being thrown on a chair,
They took him away,
But in less than a day,
St. Jacobs Oil made him all square.

Illinois Winter Wheat Not Killed.

CLINTON, Ill., March 2.—Great fears were entertained in Central Illinois for the last 20 days that the great sleet-storm had killed the Winter wheat, but a careful examination, made by competent persons today, reveals the fact that it is not injured, but it is in fine condition. There was a very large acreage sown, and farmers anticipate a large yield. It will be good news to the farmers.

Michigan Prohibitionists.

DETROIT, March 1.—The Prohibitionists held a State Convention at Lansing to-day, attended by 50 delegates. They adopted resolutions denouncing the Republicans, the waste of money, the prolonged struggle for the Senatorship merely for the sake of the spoils of office. They nominated a full ticket.

REDDING'S Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by a test of 35 years' constant use. Try it.

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

A Synopsis of the Work Accomplished by the Two Houses.

Over 10,000 Bills and Resolutions Introduced, but Less than 200 Passed.

Appropriation Bills that Became Laws—The Work Left Unfinished.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—All the regular appropriation bills passed both Houses, and have become laws. The Sundry Civil, the last upon which agreement was reached in Conference, received the President's signature at 10 o'clock this morning.

During the Forty-seventh Congress 10,670 bills and joint resolutions have been introduced into the two Houses, (8,018 in the House and 2,652 in the Senate,) and of these 832 have been introduced in the House and 357 in the Senate during the session just closed. In each House the great majority of these measures still remain with the committees to which they were referred, and of those reported from the Committees, the larger number remain upon the calendars of the respective houses.

Aside from the regular annual appropriation bills, 163 bills and joint resolutions passed both Houses during this session, and became laws. Among the more important of these are the following: The Tax and Tariff bill (to reduce the revenue); the Civil Service bill; the Japanese Indemnity Fund bill (to provide for new mixed Commission in accordance with the treaty, April 18, 1866, with the United States and Venezuela); to modify the postal money order system and for other purposes; to adjust the salary of postmasters; to afford assistance and relief in Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims and demands against the Government; to prevent the importation of adulterated tea; to encourage the holding of a World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition in 1884; a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to John D. Slater, for his educational bequest to the colored people; to refund the State of Georgia money expended for common defense in 1777; to refund to the States of Oregon and California money paid in the suppression of the Modoc war; to provide for holding a term of District Court of the United States at Wichita, Kan., and for other purposes; extending the time for filing claims for horses lost by officers and enlisted men; to amend section 3,332 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the tax on tobacco; to admit duty free a monument to George Washington; authorizing examination and auditing of certain claims against the Freedmen's Savings bank and the payment of certain dividends barred by the act of Feb. 21, 1881; to increase the fees of witnesses in the star route cases from west of the Mississippi River; to regulate the construction of bridges across the Ohio River; bill to regulate the export of tobacco in bond.

In addition to the long list of propositions which found their last resting place in the pigeon holes of the various committees of the House, 760 bills and resolutions are left upon the calendar, and 223 upon the Speaker's table, having failed in securing final action of the House.

The Calendar Committee of the Whole, which is composed of propositions involving the expenditure of money on the part of the Government, contains, among others, the following: For the appointment of a Liquor Traffic Commission; providing a permanent construction fund for the navy; to regulate the collection of tax on weiss beer; authorizing the construction of vessels of war; for the admission of the State of Washington; providing for ocean mail service; the Hennepin Canal bill; for the construction of the Illinois and Mississippi Canal; for a board of Commissioners of Inter-State Commerce; to create an Agricultural Commission; to create a Commission on Emigration.

The titles of the bill on the House calendar fill 10 printed pages. Those of the greatest importance are to establish a postal savings depository; the French spoilation bill; to promote the efficiency of the revenue marine service and also of the signal corps; declaring forfeited certain railroad land grants; to limit the coinage of silver dollars and to suspend the issue of silver certificates; to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; for the issue of gold certificates; permitting the use of domestic materials in the construction of ships for foreign account; to incorporate the Nicaragua Maritime Canal Company; to declare the forfeiture of the Texas Pacific Railroad land grant; to authorize the consolidation of the Southern Pacific and other railroad companies; for a treaty with the German Empire.

The titles of bills left untouched on the private calendar fill 25 pages, and represent some 400 bills. Under the head of "Special orders" left unacted on are the following: To prevent political assessments; to aid in the support of the common schools; to grant pensions to survivors of Mexican and Indian wars.

Under the head of "Unfinished business," the only matter of importance is the bill to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea (with the President's veto message.)

Under the head "Business on the Speaker's Table" are the following: To regulate immigration; relating to the entry of distilled spirits in distillery and special bonded warehouses and to the withdrawal of the same.

Under the head of "Bills from the Senate on their first and second reading," there are 95 bills unacted on that came over from the first session of the 47th Congress, and 31 for the second session. Among the latter are the following: For the survey of passes between affluents of the Upper Mississippi and Columbia Rivers; for the performance of Presidential duties in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President; for the relief of Fitz John Porter.

The bills and resolutions remaining upon the calendar of the Senate reported from committees but not finally acted upon number 338. Some of the more important are the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors; a resolution extending the franking privilege; a resolution for printing 10,000 copies of the Medical and Surgical History of the War; a bill to establish a branch mint at Omaha; making Government paper currency a legal tender for customs dues; to incorporate the Inter-Ocean Ship Railway Company; to constitute the Bureau of Agriculture an Executive Department; to establish a Bureau of Animal Industry; to place Thos. L. Crittenden on the retired list of the army as Brigadier General; admitting Dakota to the Union; to exempt freight vessels less than 25 tons burden from inspection and license; providing form of Government for Alaska; to expedite the administration of justice in the Supreme Court of the United States; to provide for the investigation and settlement of claims against the United States, "which in justice and good conscience ought to be paid;"—resolutions to appoint a Commission on the revival of international commerce in United States steamships suitable for naval purposes; to prevent the payment of double pensions; to enable corporations to become surety on official bonds; increasing the area of Yellowstone Park; to relieve ships from compulsory pilotage; to suppress the opium traffic between the United States and China; to provide for specific annual appropriation for 15 years for school purposes on the basis of illiteracy.

The Dingly Shipping bill, which passed the House early in January, was not taken up by the Senate till yesterday at midnight. Objections having been raised which seemed to jeopardize the passage of the bill, the Commerce Committee withdrew the tonnage and mail pay sections, which they had added, and the bill, with some amendments, was then passed. Two hours later the bill reached the House and attempts were made to send it to the Committee of Conference or to pass it as amended, under a suspension of the rules. Owing, however, to the dead lock over the South Carolina election case, the House refused to entertain either motion, and the shipping bill failed.

The River and Harbor bill, appropriating $8,047,000, was strangled in the Senate by the motion to lay on table upon the last day of the session.

The aggregate of appropriations for last year, including $18,738,875 for river and harbor bill, was $295,509,639, and for the preceding year, including $11,451,300 for the river and harbor bill, was $219,467,983.

An analysis of the figures for the past three years shows that appropriations for current expenses of the Government, irrespective of amounts for pensions, aggregate less than either of the two preceding years. The regular pension bills for the fiscal years 1882-83-84, aggregate $252,575,000, the bill just passed being $20,575,000 in excess of the bill passed two years ago, and $13,225,000 less than the bill last year.

Of the Deficiency bill just passed only about $500,000 is on account of the current fiscal year. The appropriation bills of the present session were based upon estimates aggregating $271,394,844; as reported from the House Committee on Appropriations they aggregated $220,082,753; as passed by the House, $226,420,209; as reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, $231,115,015; as passed by the Senate, $240,662,541; and as finally passed by both houses after adjustment by the Conference Committees, $229,327,511—an increase of $9,244,758 over the amounts originally recommended by the House Committee on Appropriations.

Among other propositions which failed to reach the status of legislative enactment were those to forfeit land grants of the Northern Pacific, Texas Pacific, and other railroads; to reduce the amounts paid land-grant railroads for transporting mails; to place Gen. Grant upon the retired list; to constitute the wife a competent witness against the husband in prosecution for polygamy.

The last bills which passed the Senate to-day was a House bill to fix terms of United States Courts for the Eastern and Northern Districts of Texas. The bill reached the House just as Speaker Keifer began his remarks preliminary to declaring the House adjourned sine die. The Clerk, bill in hand, rushed up the desk and endeavored to attract the Speaker's attention, but the gavel fell without the coveted signature.

Hiscock, Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, furnishes for publication a statement relative to appropriation bills passed this session, and which have become laws. The aggregate amount of all bills is $229,327,511, made up as follows:

Pensions	$ 86,575,000
Military Academy	318,657
Fortifications	670,000
Consular and diplomatic	1,296,755
Navy	15,894,434
Army	24,681,350
Postoffice	44,489,520
Indian	5,362,655
Legislative	20,454,296
Sundry Civil	23,906,147
District Columbia	1,699,867
Deficiency	2,813,187
Agricultural	405,640
Miscellaneous bills, involving appropriations of money	750,000

While the provisions of the act to reduce revenue go into effect generally on and after July 1, 1883, exception is made in respect of tariff duties upon sugar, which take effect June 1; and internal revenue provisions relating to reduction of taxes on tobacco, snuff and cigars, and reduction of special license taxes, which go into effect May 1; with provision that all claims for drawback on unbroken packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes held by manufacturers or dealers at that date must be presented before July 1.

SEN. DAVID DAVIS.

The Senate Returns Thanks for Impartiality, Etc., and the Independent Member Responds in a Speech.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate Bayard offered the following, which was agreed to unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the thanks of the Senate of the United States are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. David Davis, Senator from the State of Illinois, for the courteous, impartial and able manner in which he has presided over their deliberations and fulfilled the duties of President protempore of Senate."

At 12 o'clock, Sen. Davis, President pro tempore of the Senate, in resigning that office pursuant to notice given some days since, delivered the following address:

"Senators, gratitude fails to express the feeling which moves me in responding to the generous expressions in the resolution you have adopted. As the presiding officer of this honored body, I have received courteous co-operation from both sides, and constant kindness in the discharge of my official duties, and in personal intercourses. I ought to be, and I believe I am, fully sensible of the obligations imposed by these acts, the more so as I entered upon the duties of the Chair almost a stranger to parliamentary practices. Six years have passed away since the Legislature of Illinois conferred upon me the trust which is about to expire by constitutional limitation. I neither sought or expected an election which was brought about by the union of different elements. Political connections have separated me from the two great parties, and have subjected my action here and elsewhere to the criticism of organs of both organizations. The public man who steps outside regular party lines is exposed to a misrepresentation of his motives and to the charge of weakness in his conduct. He gains little credit for moral courage, self-assertion, and none for casting aside ambition in defense of his principles. In legislating I have striven to consider measures solely with reference to the public good, and without the least regard to their political paternity. Above and beyond all other objects, my great aim has been to extinguish the strife of sections and to see the Union restored in all its integrity with refreshed and increased grandeur. Thank God, that happy day has at last come. North and South are only geographical expressions; fifty millions of free, happy and prosperous people rejoice in the happiness of a country strengthened by the sternest of human trials. I shall carry away with me and cherish as a solace in private life the cordial friendships formed here. It will be constant pleasure to reflect upon, that no jar has disturbed the administration of the high office I now resign. I now bid an affectionate farewell to every member of the Senate and every officer connected with it."

SEN. EDMUNDS

Takes the Oath of Office as President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—In the Senate Anthony offered a resolution declaring Geo. F. Edmunds, a Senator from the State of Vermont, elected President pro tem of the Senate.

Pendleton moved to amend so as to make the resolution apply to Thomas F. Bayard, a Senator from the State of Delaware. The amendment was lost. Edmunds was then elected. The Secretary having announced the result, requested Anthony and Bayard to conduct him to the chair, and they did so. Edmunds standing by the Clerk's desk, said:

"Senators, I beg to thank the Senate sincerely for the honor it has conferred upon me, and to say I shall endeavor to discharge the duties imposed with fidelity. As I think that under the law I ought to take the oath of office, I ask the Senator from Rhode Island (the oldest Senator present) to administer it."

Sen. Anthony administered the oath, and Edmunds then took the chair.

THE "RECORD"

Makes No Mention of the Disgraceful Scenes in the House and Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Evening Star says: "Does the Congressional Record record? If not, what is the use of printing it under the pretense that it is an official transcript of the proceedings of Congress? There is not a word in to-day's issue of that publication to show that there occurred in the House of Representatives last night a scene which no one can fail to pronounce disgraceful in the extreme. It is an unpleasant truth; yet, to read the official proceedings as printed in the Record, one would suppose that all the members had behaved with the utmost dignity and decorum. Its reports of the Senate proceedings are no better. A few days ago two members of that body exchanged opinions the reverse of complimentary, but their remarks, although uttered in loud and threatening tones, apparently failed to reach the ears of the official reporters, as their report gave not the slightest sign of what occurred. If it were not for the daily papers the country would get but an imperfect idea of what actually occurs in Congress."

REV. HINKLE,

Of Cleveland, Announces that He Will Hear Private Confessions.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—New York and Philadelphia have heretofore enjoyed a monopoly of ritualistic Episcopalian clergymen who possess the power to hear confessions and grant absolution to the penitents, but Cleveland now steps to the front with a parson of her own who claims to be endowed with all the talent and capacity of the brethren in the East—Rev. George W. Hinkle, or Father Hinkle, as he is known by the communicants of his church, having within a few days assumed the right to listen to a recital of sins committed and forgiving them. Father Hinkle has for some years been pastor of Grace Church, one of the largest in this city, and were he not so well known might easily be taken for a Catholic clergyman. He announces that he will receive the private confession of any member of the Episcopal denomination at any time. A person who makes disclosure of his iniquities kneels at the extreme end of the altar, while the recipient thereof sits facing the east, inside the altar rail, upon a low chair constructed with special reference to its use. The patrons of the confessional have as yet been scarce, and those who have taken advantage of the boon were elderly ladies mostly, spinsters and widows. A number of the members of the congregation are still ignorant of the confessional attachment to their church, so closely has the secret been kept. There is great excitement at the disclosure among members of the different Episcopal churches.

Oases of Fair Dealing in the Desert of Human Life.

In some cases recently the newspapers are speaking of equity ruling where the law does not give remedy—especially in the case of a corporation (corporations are often soulless). The Louisiana State Lottery Company—a lady complained her ticket (winning one-half of No. 43,713, which drew the first prize of $30,000) had been fraudulently obtained; after litigation the contestants compromised amicably, each taking half. A lady residing in New York City had lost her ticket in the mail, but on application to M. A. Dauphin, President of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, at New Orleans, La., obtained the number, learnt it had drawn $10,000, filed a caveat, proved her right, and after a proper delay had her money paid to her. Such acts make one think that there are oases of fair dealing in the desert of human life.

NEW TAXES AND DUTIES

On Tobaccos, Sugar, Liquors, Iron and Steel, Lumber, etc.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following is the full text of the new Tariff Bill in relation to tobacco.

SECTION 1. Internal revenue provisions.

SEC. 2. That on and after the 1st day of May, 1883, dealers in leaf tobacco shall annually pay $12; dealers in manufactured tobacco shall pay $2.40; all manufacturers of tobacco shall pay $6; manufacturers of cigars shall pay $6. Peddlers of tobacco, snuff and cigars shall pay special taxes, as follows: Peddlers of the first class, as now defined by law, shall pay $30, peddlers of the second class shall pay $15, peddlers of the third class shall pay $7.20, and peddlers of the fourth class shall pay $3.60. Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall pay $250 and 30 cents for each dollar on the amount of their monthly sales in excess of the rate of $500 per annum. Provided, That farmers and producers of tobacco may sell at the place of production, tobacco of their own growth and raising at retail, directly to consumers, to an amount not exceeding $100 annually.

SEC. 3. That hereafter the special tax of a dealer in manufactured tobacco shall not be required from any farmer, planter, or lumberman, who furnishes such tobacco only as rations or supplies to his laborers or employes, in the same manner as other supplies are furnished by him to them, provided that the aggregate of the supplies of tobacco so by him furnished shall not exceed in quantity 100 pounds in any one special tax year, that is, from the 1st day of May in any year until the 30th day of April in the next year, and provided further that such farmer, planter or lumberman shall not be, at the time he is furnishing such supplies, engaged in the general business of selling dry goods, groceries, or other similar supplies, in the manner of a merchant or storekeeper, to others than his own employes or laborers.

SEC. 4. That on and after May 1, 1883, the internal taxes on snuff, smoking and manufactured tobacco, shall be eight cents per pound; and on cigars, which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, on and after the 1st day of May, 1883, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer thereof:

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, $3 per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 50 cents per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, $3 per thousand. Provided, that on all original and unbroken factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots and cigarettes, held by manufacturers or dealers at the time such reduction shall go into effect, upon which tax has been paid, there shall be allowed a drawback or rebate of the full amount of the reduction, but the same shall not apply in any case where the claim has not been presented within 60 days following the date of the reduction, and such rebate to manufacturers may be paid in stamps at the reduced rate, and no claim shall be allowed or drawback paid for a less amount than $10.

It shall be the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to adopt such rules and regulations, and to prescribe and furnish such blanks and forms as may be necessary to carry the section into effect.

SEC. 5. That from and after the passage of this act, every manufacturer of tobacco and snuff shall, in addition to all other requirements of the law, print on each package, or securely affix by pasting on each package containing tobacco or snuff, manufactured for or by him, a label, on which shall be printed the number of the manufactory, the district, and the State in which it is situated, and these words:

NOTICE—The manufacturer of this tobacco has complied with all the requirements of the law. Every person is cautioned, under the penalties of the law, not to use this package for tobacco again.

SEC. 6. That on and after the first day of July, 1883, the following section shall constitute and be a substitute for Title 33 of the Revised Statutes of the United States:

Duties on Imports of Tobacco.

Schedule F—Tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots of all kinds, $2.50 per pound, and 25 per centum ad valorem; but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed on cigars. Leaf tobacco, of which 85 per cent. is of the requisite size, and of the necessary finess of texture, to be suitable for wrappers, and of which more than 100 leaves are required to weigh a pound, if not stemmed, 75 cents per pound. All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. Tobacco stems 15 cents per pound. Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions, and stemmed tobacco not specially enumerated and provided for in this act, 40 cents per pound. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dry or damp, and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, 50 cents per pound. Tobacco, unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in the act, 30 per centum ad valorem.

The following is the full text of the sugar schedule:

All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall pay duty on their polariscopic tests, as follows, viz.: All sugars not above No. 13 Dutch standard in color, all tank bottoms, syrups of cane-juice or of beet-juice, Melada, concentrated Melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing, by the polariscope, not above 75 degrees, shall pay a duty of 1 10-100 cent per pound, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree shown by the polariscopic tests they shall pay 4-100 of a cent per pound. All sugars above No. 13 Dutch standard in color shall be classified by the Dutch standard of color, and pay duty as follows, namely:

All sugars above No. 13, and not above No. 16, Dutch standard, 2 75-100 cents per pound. All sugars above No. 16, and not above No. 20, Dutch standard, 3 cents per pound. All sugars above No. 20, Dutch standard, 3 50-100 cents per pound. Molasses testing not above 56 degrees by the polariscope, shall pay a duty of 4 cents per gallon; molasses testing above 56 degrees shall pay a duty of 8 cents per gallon. Sugar candy, not colored, 5 cents per pound. All other confectionery, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, made wholly or in part of sugar, and no sugars after being refined, when tinctured, colored, or in any way adulterated, valued at 30 cents per pound or less, 10 cents per pound. Confectionery valued above 30 cents per pound, or when sold by the box, package or otherwise than by the pound, 50 per centum advalorem.

The following is the full text of the liquor schedule:

Champagne and all other sparkling wines—In bottles containing each not more than one quart, and more than a pint, $7 per dozen bottles; containing not more than one pint each, and more than one half pint, $3.50 per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, $1.75 per dozen bottles; in bottles containing more than one quart each, in addition to $7 per dozen bottles, at the rate of $2.25 per gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart bottles.

Still wines—In casks, 50 cents per gallon, in bottles $1.60 per cask of one dozen bottles, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint; or 24 bottles, containing not more than one pint, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof; but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on the bottles; provided, that any wines imported, containing more than 24 per centum of alcohol, shall be forfeited to the United States. Provided, further, that there shall be no allowance for breakage, leakage or damage on wines, liquors, cordials or distilled spirits.

Vermuth—The same duty as on still wines.

Wines, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles in each package; and all such bottles, except as specially enumerated or provided for in this act, shall pay an additional duty of three cents per each bottle.

Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, $2 per proof gallon; each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind, imported, shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to Internal Revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors, imported in casks of less capacity than 14 gallons, shall be forfeited to the United States.

On all compounds or preparations, of which distilled spirits are a component part of the chief value, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits. Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, Kirschwasser, ratafia and other similar spirituous beverages, or bitters, containing spirits, and not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, $2 per proof gallon.

No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected and paid on brandy, spirits and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy, or spirits, or wines, imported by any names whatever, shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles, respectively intended to be represented, and in no case less than $1 per gallon. Bay rum, or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, $1 per gallon of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof.

Ale, porter and beer, in bottles or jugs of glass, stone or earthenware, 35 cents per gallon; otherwise than in bottles or jugs of glass, stone or earthenware, 20 cents per gallon. Ginger ale or ginger beer, 20 per centum ad valorem, but no separate or additional duty shall be collected on bottles or jugs containing same.

The text of the metal schedule which relates to crucible iron, steel ingots and blooms, in which a trick was attempted in the Tariff Commission's bill, by which rates on steel from which agricultural implements are made, were increased, is as follows, the trouble named being corrected:

Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars, and tapered or beveled bars, bands, hoops, strips and sheets, of all gauges and widths; plates of all thicknesses and widths; steamer crank, and other shafts and wrists, or crank pins, connecting-rods and piston-rods; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes, or blanks of sheet, or plate steel, or combination of steel and iron, punched or not punched, hammer molds or swaged steel; gun molds, not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; all of the above classes of steel, or not otherwise specially provided for in this act, valued at 4 cents a pound or less, 45 per centum ad valorem; above 4 cents a pound and not above 7 cents per pound, 2 cents per pound; valued above 7 cents and not above 10 cents per pound, 2¾ cents per pound; valued at above 10 cents per pound, 3¼ cents per pound.

Provided, that all iron or steel bars, rods, strips, or steel sheets, of whatever shape, and all iron or steel bars of irregular shape or section, cold rolled, cold hammered or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, and on steel circular saw plates, there shall be paid one quarter cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this act. Steel, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 45 per centum ad valorem.

Provided, that all metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist Basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by the combination of two or more of the processes or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

The following is the schedule for wood and woodenwares:

Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars, and in building wharves, 20 per centum ad valorem; timber, squared or sided, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, one cent per cubic foot; sawed boards, plank deals, and other lumber of hemlock, white wood, sycamore and basswood, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure; all other articles of sawed lumber, $2 per 1,000 feet, board measure. But when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid, for each side so planed or finished, 50 cents per 1,000 feet, board measure. And if planed on one side, and tongued and grooved, $1 per 1,000 feet, board measure, and if planed on two sides, and tongued and grooved, $1.50 per 1,000 feet, board measure. Hubs for wheels, posts, last blocks, wagon blocks, ore blocks, gum blocks, heading blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough hewn or sawed, only, 20 per centum ad valorem. Staves of wood of all kinds 10 per cent. ad valorem. Pickets and palings 20 per cent. ad valorem. Laths 15 cents per 1,000 pieces. Shingles 35 cents per 1,000. Pine clapboards $2 per 1,000. Spruce clapboards $1.50 per 1,000.

House or cabinet furniture, in piece or rough and not finished, 30 per centum advalorem. Cabinet ware and house furniture, finished, 35 per centum advalorem. Casks and barrels, empty, sugar box shooks and packing boxes and packing box shooks of wood, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 30 per centum advalorem. Manufacturers of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood and satinwood, 35 per centum advalorem. Manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the chief component part, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 35 per centum advalorem. Wood unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 20 per centum advalorem.

The following is the wool schedule:

All wools, hair of alpaca goat and other like animals, shall be divided for the purpose of fixing duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

Class 1—Clothing wools, that is to say, Merino, Mestiza, Metz or Metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote; down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada and elsewhere, and also including all wools not hereinafter described or designated in Classes 2 and 3.

Class 2—Combing wools, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, down combing wools. Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the alpaca goat and other like animals.

Class 3—Carpet wools and other similar wools, such as Donskoi and native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, and native Smyrna, and including all such wools of like character as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Syria and elsewhere.

The duty on wools of the first class, which shall be imported washed, shall be twice the amount of duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed, and the duty on wools of all classes, which shall be imported scoured, shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unscoured. The duty upon wool of sheep or hair of alpaca goat and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. The wools of the first class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall be 30 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in such port shall not exceed 30 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound.

Wools of the second class and all hair of alpaca goat and other like animals, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in such port, shall be 30 cents or less per pound, 10 cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding charges in such port, shall exceed 30 cents per pound, 12 cents per pound.

Wools of the third class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding chagres in such port, shall be 12 cents or less per pound, 2½ cents per pound; wools of the same class, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States, excluding the charges in such port, shall exceed 12 cents per pound, five cents per pound.

Wools on the skin at the same rates as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

The following are clauses of the earthenware schedule:

Earthen, stone and glazed, edged, printed, painted, dippen or cream-colored, composed of earthy or mineral substances, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 50 per cent. ad valorem.

Stoneware above the capacity of 10 gallons, 20 per cent. ad valorem. Flint and lime glass bottles and vials, and other plain, molded or pressed flint or lime glassware, 40 per cent. ad valorem. If filled, and not otherwise in this act provided for, said articles shall pay, exclusive of the contents, 40 per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the duty on contents.

David Davis' Marriage.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 2.—Arrangements are now all perfected for the marriage of Sen. David Davis to Miss Annie E. Burr. It will be celebrated next week at Tokay, the residence of Congressman Wharton J. Greene, three miles from Fayetteville, N. C. Special trains have already been chartered for the occasion, and a number of prominent gentlemen, friends of the Senator, will be present. Sen. Davis will go to Fayetteville on the 6th inst. It is stated that the bridal party will go to Bloomington, Ill., after the ceremony, thence to California.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE In Sick Headache.

Dr. Fred Horner, Jr., Salem, Va., says: "I know of nothing comparable to it to relieve the indigestion and so-called sick headache, and mental depression incident to certain stages of rheumatism."

STAR ROUTES.

Bosler as a Witness—Rerdell Recalled—Telegrams Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—In the star route trial to day Rerdell testified that Dorsey agreed to pay him $10,000 at the end of contract, contingent upon his proper conduct and the conduct of business, and upon the profits of the concern.

At the conclusion of Rerdell's testimony, James W. Bosler, of Carlisle, Pa., was called to the stand. His testimony only consisted in the statement that he had been unable to find the letters from Dorsey and Rerdell to himself and did not believe he ever had received such communications.

From the testimony given by the Western Union officials, it appeared that telegrams from Dorsey to Rerdell have been destroyed, under the standing rule requiring the destruction of messages after being kept six months.

Rerdell was recalled, and said that Dorsey wrote a letter to Bosler, May 13, 1879, which witness copied in a letter-book. I first proposed to Bosler to take an interest in the business. Then followed a statement as to how much Dorsey had already paid out, etc. I said the amount paid to "T.J.B." was $10,000; the amount credited to S. W. B., $10,000. The profits at that time were $54,000, and there would be $10,000 or $20,000 more to be paid "T. J. B." The second letter, dated May 22, 1880, was from Rerdell to Bosler. It tells Bosler that witness had been subpœnaed to appear before the Appropriation Committee and bring the Dorsey books, but says he will not do so unless he has order from Bosler or Dorsey. The disclosures would be damaging to Dorsey in various ways, and witness would endeavor in every way to delay his examination. Bosler is informed that Gen. "B." is very much alarmed, and that he had made very valuable suggestions concerning the books which witness would follow.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Government called Charles H. Hooper to the stand in the star route trial this morning.

Witness was a book-keeper for Donnell, Lawson & Co., bankers, of New York, and identified a warrant drawn to order of John M. Peck, deposited by T. W. Tarry, Dorsey's book-keeper, to Dorsey's credit, on August 19, 1880.

Bliss pointed out that the warrant had been drawn on August 10 and bore Peck's endorsement, although evidence showed he was then in New Mexico.

Wilbur H. Swift and Carl McLellan, former employes on the Bismark and Tongue River route, gave testimony concerning the service over that route. McLellan corroborated the statement of Pennell in many particulars. He said John Dorsey told him they expected to get the service increased perhaps in three months, to tri-weekly, and in three months more to a daily service. He expected to lose money on the weekly service, but after the expedition and increase, expected to realize about $150,000. He said his brother, Sen. Dorsey, was Chairman of the Postoffice Committee, and through his influence he expected to get it increased. He referred to Sen. Dorsey and the Second Assistant Postmaster General. John Dorsey said it did not make any difference whether or not the carriers got through on time. They had an understanding with the Second Assistant Postmaster General, and had organized a ring in Washington, but he did not say who were the ring. He gathered from the conversation that "they" meant John W. Dorsey, Sen. Dorsey and others.

Wilson, in noting exception to one of Judge Wylie's rulings, offered to prove employes of the Government had agreed to secure extra pay for witness and were to receive a consideration therefor.

Isaac Cabell, who had been employed by Dorsey in establishing the Bismarck and Tongue River route, corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness, concerning the conversation with John Dorsey.

The Court said it would adjourn the case until Tuesday next so as to afford an opportunity on Monday to execute the preliminaries incident upon the beginning of next term. Meanwhile it would be well for the defense to occupy the intervening time in active preparation for the presentation of their side of the case. Davidge and Ingersoll seemed to regard the proposed allowance of time as insufficient, but without finally passing upon the question the Court intimated that further time would not be allowed.

Adjourned until Tuesday.

INEBRIATES.

Statistics Furnished by the New York Christian Home.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The annual report of the New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men says: "The object of this institution is not to seek the cure of the intemperate by medical treatment, nor is it an asylum for permanent residence. We seek to impress upon the intemperate that drunkenness is a sin toward God—to be repented of and forsaken, and that unless the drunkard is regenerated by the spirit of God healing cannot be effected." The whole number of men received last year was 185, 11 not making any profession, and 174 professing to be converted. Only 46 had intemperate parents. One hundred and thirty-nine claimed that associations were the cause of their drinking. One hundred and twenty-four have remained steadfast as far as can be ascertained. The average time of stay in the home was 30 days. The ages of the inmates were, 18 to 20, one; 21 to 30, 28, 31 to 40, 72; 41 to 50, 61; 51 to 60, 19; 61 to 70, four. The occupants represented were: Bookkeepers, 9; brokers, 11; clerks and salesmen, 54; clergymen, 1; druggists, 2; engravers, 1; journalists, 4; lawyers, 13; liquor dealers, 1; manufacturers, 4; mechanics, 36; merchants, 15; naval officers, 1; physicians, 6; printers, 9; sailors, 1; telegraph operators, 2; miscellaneous, 15. Eighty-five were single, 56 married, and 44 separated. The average time of drinking was 20 years; the average time of excessive drinking nine years. Fifteen chewed tobacco, 46 smoked, and 109 chewed and smoked.

SHAWNEETOWN.

Five Hundred Houses Under Water—Great Suffering of the People from Fevers.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 2.—Mr. Fred H. Wints, of Springfield, Ill., sent by Gov. Hamilton to investigate and report on the state of affairs at Shawneetown, arrived here to-day, and at once telegraphed the Governor that help for the distressed is imperatively demanded, and that to be effective it should be immediate. He says the situation there is terrible beyond the power of any pen to describe. There are between 500 and 600 houses in town, every one of which is under water; only 30 are inhabitable, and those only in the upper stories. More than 100 houses have floated from their foundation. Five hundred people are receiving relief. One half to two-thirds of Gallatin County is flooded; fences gone, corn destroyed, stock drowned and the people driven from their homes. Dysentery, pneumonia and malarial fevers prevail, and are increasing.

The river at Shawneetown up to midnight had fallen about three feet in four days, and is now falling half an inch an hour.

A $50,000 Fire at Monongahela City.

MONOGAHELA CITY, Pa., March 2.—The most disastrous fire that ever visited the City occurred this morning shortly before daylight. The fire started in Cooper's pool room, on Main street, and spread both ways, entirely consuming the magnificent school house, McFarland's carriage shops, Leyda's meat market, Cooper's pool room and photograph gallery and the Record printing office. Ten other houses were badly damaged. Loss, $50,000; with insurance about two-thirds.

A Father Acting as Second for His Son in a Prize Fight.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—At daylight Charles McDonald and Wm. Mitchell fought a prizefight near the Richmond coal wharves. Both are very young. Twenty rounds were fought, Mitchell outfighting McDonald. The father of McDonald was his second, and although the son could scarcely keep his feet after the 10th round the old man kept him in the ring until he could battle no longer. After the fight, the principals and McDonald's father were arrested.

Don't Die in the House.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmonks gophers—15c.

A Young Farmer in Trouble.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 1.—Sarah Hughes, a well-known and intelligent young lady of this City, to-night caused the arrest of a prominent young unmarried farmer named Addison Lefel, charging him with seduction and bastardy. Lefel was bound over in $400. He claims the arrest is a conspiracy to shield the real culprit, a party named Martin. Miss Hughes is an orphan and a former domestic in Lefel's family.

A Texas Cattle Trade.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., March 2.—A huge trade in cattle has just been completed. Cuther B. Smith, late of Columbia, Mo., now of Denver, and Florence J. Hall, of this city, have purchased a half interest in the cattle ranch of Carns & Forsythe Bros. Cattle Co., embracing 22,000 head of cattle and 60,000 acres of land. The consideration was $300,000.

For Coughs, Asthma and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES having proved their efficacy by a test of many years. Sold only in boxes.

WONDERFUL REVELATIONS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Discovery of the Most Deadly Enemy of Mankind—The Bacillus and Its Ravages.

The scientific world has been greatly startled and agitated of late by the discovery with the microscope of the most dreadful enemy of mankind in the form of myriads of little death-dealing parasites. The air we breathe and live in is charged with these deadly little growths in proportion as it is infected from various noxious sources. Having, by recent experiments and research, been shown to be the most fruitful cause of disease known, and the welfare and health of every individual depending so largely on the freedom from their destructive ravages, it is but natural that the reports of recent investigators in this field of scientific inquiry should be widely read, and that every phase of these astounding discoveries should be subject to universal discussion. At first received with some suspicion, they have at length been thoroughly proven, and are now receiving the unqualified endorsements of the leading scientific men throughout the world. But little else is talked of in the schools and clubs of science, and the medical and scientific journals are crowded with the testimony that is being added corroborative of the value of the marvelous discovery which is pronounced the greatest advance in medical science of modern times.

To L. PASTEUR, the eminent French scientist, who by his learned investigations has saved to France so many millions of dollars, is probably due the honor of first pointing out the terrible power of these germs. In recognition of his great service the government has recently voted him from the public treasury $10,000, with which to continue his experiments. He has described several varieties of these parasites, some comparatively harmless, others extremely dangerous. One form he proved by a series of vaccinations and other conclusive experiments was the cause of death of many thousands of animals and herds of cattle; another the active agent in the death of fowls by cholera. Acting upon the knowledge he had gained of the nature of these germs, he pointed out a means of relief that speedily prevented a spread of the diseases and ended their devastation.

TYNDALL, with the aid of other eminent English investigators, made a number of examinations of the floating particles in the atmosphere, and found numbers of living spores capable of producing disease. In dry and healthy localities but few germs were found, and these of the harmless varieties, while in low damp places, crowded houses, and unhealthy Cities, the poisonous germs were extremely numerous everywhere.

Dr. RUDOLPH KOCH, of Wallstein, Germany, a man whose work in connection with the organisms of contagious diseases has made him a recognized authority upon the subject, by experimenting after the methods of VILLEMIN, has discovered and published an account of one of the most dangerous varieties, to which it is proven more deaths are due than to any disease incident to the human race.

He describes it as a simple cellular organism belonging to the same order as the *bacteria*. When dried the germs may, without losing any vitality, endure great extremes of temperature. Being as fine and as light as dust, invisible to the naked eye, they may be blown any distance by the wind or carried upon the clothing or body. Like seeds, they may lie for months or years undisturbed upon the furniture, floor, carpets, curtains, walls, or in the bedding, and only requiring a proper degree of warmth, moisture and food to waken into life, develop and grow. They thrive and live in the blood, lymph, mucus, and secretions of the human body. When the system is unhealthy or weak, they attack the cells that make up the animal frame. An albuminous fluid will furnish them with food for growth, and a single drop is sufficient to contain hundreds. Examined with microscopes of great power, which enlarge them so that they can be seen and studied, they have the appearance of minute rod-like bodies having, when active, some power of motion. They bend in the middle like a bow and straighten with a jerk that sends them a few times their own length. At the temperature of the human body they are the most active.

Their power of increase or reproduction is remarkably great. One germ in a few weeks' time, under favorable conditions, will give rise to millions. The process is by simple growth and division. Cold destroys or prevents their growth, and this is why refrigeration prevents decay of meats and other vegetable foods. Exposed to warmth these small organisms attack and eat up the albuminous tissues, leaving a foul mass. The odors so common to this process are given off by these minute organisms, and is about the only indication of their presence. This is the warning of nature and it is an instinct to avoid all such smells. The foul breath, bad odors of old sores, etc., leads man to avoid these germs in a great measure. The danger of their presence in the body can be imagined when their rapid increase is considered. A few germs may be readily absorbed into the system by breathing air containing them. They are thus drawn into the interior of the body through the long and narrow respiratory passages of the throat, chest and nose, which are lined with soft membrane and covered with sticky mucus. In this fluid they find ready lodgement and favorable conditions for development, increase and growth. The "cold" or catarrh, ozena or chronic catarrh, hay fever, etc., are common manifestations of the effects of one of the least harmful of these germs or *microzymes*. In the discharges from the respiratory passages at such times thousands of the living animalculæ are found. The fever, debility, pains "in the bones," loss of appetite, etc., are indications of their depressing effects upon the vital organs.

It is from germs of slower development, however, that the greatest danger follows. To the one most fully described by KOCH is due more deaths than to any other known cause. According to the researches of CUTTER, FLINT, and DEJERINE over eight million people die every year from this cause alone. The annual deaths in France, England, Germany, and Russia from their destruction was over one and a half millions. In the United States and Canada over three hundred thousand persons perished in the last year from the *bacillus* alone. The most common disease resulting from it is consumption of the lungs, but other organs of the body are liable to be affected as they develop slowly but surely in any organ that may be in a weak or unhealthy state.

If active and healthy, the liver, kidneys, and bowels have to a wonderful extent the power of expelling these deadly animalculæ or parasites from the system. And this fact furnishes an important indication for the successful treatment of all the long list of maladies caused by these parasites as will be hereinafter shown.

The studies of LANCISCA, an eminent Italian, and WOOD, FORMAD and others, are interesting as showing the large variety of chronic diseases as heretofore classified, that result from these germs. Among the most common were "liver complaint," billiousness or torpid liver, dyspepsia or indigestion, lung affections, bronchitis, kidney diseases, chronic diarrhœa, spinal complaints, fever-sores, white swellings, hip-joint disease, rheumatism, malarial diseases, such as fever and ague or intermittent fever, general and nervous debilities, female weaknesses, chronic catarrh of the head, or ozæna, many forms of unhealthy discharges from internal organs, and all the various scrofulous affections of the skin, glands, bones, joints, etc., including consumption which is but scrofulous disease of the lungs.

In this large catalogue of apparently widely differing diseases, but really all depending upon a common cause, and therefore naturally to be successfully treated on the same general principles, examination of the blood and secretions revealed large numbers of these parasites, and curiously enough the number bore a direct relation to the severity of the disease, a comparatively small number being present in mild cases and a very large proportion in bad cases. Under the use of the specific treatment which they give, and which is substantially the same as that described and recommended later in this review the number was seen to steadily diminish from day to day until, with the restoration of health and bodily strength, they could not be found at all.

The greatest variety of symptoms were found to accompany their presence, due to peculiarities of the constitution, the part of the body most seriously affected, and the efforts of the different organs to rid the system of these germs. Among the most common were frequent headaches, neuralgic pains, nausea, constipation, poor or variable appetites, diarrhœa, bad breath, hectic fever, cough, night-sweats, cold extremities, dyspepsia, catarrh, sore throat, sore eyes, etc., while where the skin was affected, salt rheum, boils, carbuncles, scurf skin, erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire, and other symptoms were common, and all gradually, but with certainty, were cured by the same means. The hectic fever so often met with in consumption, with the hacking or tearing cough, night sweats, diarrhœa, and other symptoms due to the efforts of nature to throw off and expel these germs were also readily controlled and cured in the same way as were the old sores, abscesses and ulcers in the lungs, liver and other important organs. The pale and waxy hue and enlargement of the glands, due to the early signs of their presence, were at once improved and soon disappeared under the system of treatment adopted.

It is found that in robust health the purifying action of the liver and excretory organs soon expel from the blood the few germs that may gain entrance, and that otherwise would remain if these glands were not active, and create serious disease. The presence of these germs in the air in rooms occupied by sufferers with such affections, points to the necessity of keeping them well aired and sunned. Weak persons should not expose themselves by sleeping or remaining in such rooms or by too intimate association with invalids. All clothing and discharges should be thoroughly disinfected and kept clean. Mucus, saliva, etc., must not be expectorated and allowed to dry upon the floor to be stirred up and diffused through the air by sweeping and dusting. Pure air and plenty of sunshine are necessities in these affections and good food a requirement to keep the body strong and capable of resisting the inroads of these minute bodies. Every individual should carefully watch his health and any evidence of inactivity of the vital organs or impurity of the blood should be corrected in time.

The corrosive acids and mineral poisons are found to possess the power of killing these germs, but the dangerous nature of such powerful agents prevents their internal use. For the purpose of expelling the germs when once within the system it is necessary to resort to vegetable remedies in order to cleanse the blood of the germs without injury to the patient.

An American physician of large experience in the treatment of all forms of chronic diseases, now conclusively shown to be caused by parasitic life, for many years devoted much time to the investigation of the causes of these affections, and in the treatment of many thousands of cases developed and thoroughly tested a combination of vegetable agents which he used with marvelous success in their cure.

In cases of wasting diseases, as consumption, or scrofula of the lungs, and other organs, and in all cases attended with great weakness, it was found to exert the most wonderful and restorative influences, besides its nutritive properties far surpass those of cod liver oil or any of the remedial agents resorted to by the medical profession in such cases. Hypophosphites, iron, and quinine, bear no comparison to it in building up the strength of the debilitated. The recipe as advised by him has been used for years with the greatest success in a vast and most successful practice.

The written experience of the many sufferers who have been cured and who express in terms of the highest praise their endorsement of its great value, are sufficient to fill volumes. Living witnesses are everywhere, monuments to modern genius and scientific progress in the healing art.

Sufferers from "liver complaint," giving rise to "bad blood," consumption, scrofula, and other affections and symptoms, the results of blood poisoning from the ravages of the deadly parasites or disease germs so briefly referred to, find in this remedy prompt relief and a permanent cure. The great and increasing demand for this God-given and peerless remedy for so many apparently different, but really kindred, ailments, led to its preparation in pure and convenient form under the name of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It can be obtained the world over at drug and general stores, and full directions for its use will be found in the pamphlet that surrounds each bottle. It exerts the most wonderful stimulating and invigorating influence on the liver, that greatest gland of the human system, which has been not inaptly termed the "housekeeper of our health." Through the increased action of our liver and other emunctory organs of the system, all poisonous germs are rendered inactive and gradually expelled from the system with other impurities. In some cases, where there are unhealthy discharges, as from the nostrils in cases of either acute or chronic catarrh, the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, a mild and healing antiseptic lotion, should be associated with the use of the Discovery. It is also advisable to use this lotion in other local manifestations of disease of mucous surfaces. By this means the germs of disease are destroyed and the membranes cleansed before any of the poisonous *bacilli* are absorbed into the blood. In sore throat, quinsy or diphtheria, the Catarrh Remedy liquid should be used as a gargle, and the Golden Medical Discovery taken freely.

In women where weakness of special organs is common and almost certain to be developed, attended by backache, bearing-down sensations and other local symptoms, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, in conjunction with that of the Discovery, speedily restores the healthy functions and assists in building up and invigorating the system.

In any case where the bowels have been costive and are not regulated and acted upon sufficiently by the mild laxative properties possessed by the Golden Medical Discovery, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little liver pills), taken in small doses of one or two each day, will aid materially in establishing healing action, and in expelling the disease-producing germs from the blood and system.

At the risk of repetition and by way of recapitulation, we may truthfully say that Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the worst scrofula to a common blotch, pimples or eruption. Erysipelas, salt-rheum, fever-sores, scaly or rough skin, in short, all diseases caused by disease germs in the blood, are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great eating ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influences. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing tetter, rose rash, boils, carbuncles, sore eyes, scrofulous sores and swellings, white swellings, goitre or thick neck, and enlarged glands.

"The blood is the life." Thoroughly cleanse this fountain of health by using Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength and soundness of constitution are established.

Consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs induced by the deadly disease germ *bacillus*, is promptly and positively arrested and cured by this sovereign remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its wonderful power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now world-famed remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought favorably of calling it his "consumption cure," but abandoned that name as too restrictive for a medicine that from its wonderful combination of germ-destroying, as well as tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, diuretic, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequalled, not only as a remedy for consumption of the lungs, but for all chronic diseases of the liver, blood, kidneys, and lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flashes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from indigestion, dyspepsia, and torpid liver or "biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal as it effects perfect and radical cures.

For week lungs, spitting of blood, short breath, consumptive night sweats, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. In the cure of bronchitis, severe coughs and consumption, it has astonished the medical faculty, and eminent physicians pronounce it the greatest medical discovery of the age. The nutritive properties possessed by cod liver oil are trifling when compared with those of the Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by wasting diseases.

The plan of treatment that we have so briefly outlined in this article for the large class of chronic diseases referred to, has long been acknowledged to be the most successful, based as it is upon the belief shared by the most skillful medical men of the day, that the only way to get rid of the noxious disease-producing germs in the blood and system is through the liver, kidneys, and bowels, and therefore that those agents which are known to act most efficiently in restoring healthy action of these organs are the ones most to be relied upon. For this purpose the Golden Medical Discovery is *pre-eminently* the agent that fulfills every indication of treatment required.

The Mormons Still Ahead.

SALT LAKE, March 3.—The Supreme Court of the Territory granted a stay of proceedings pending action in the Supreme Court of the United States on applications for a mandamus to compel County officers to turn over their offices to appointees of the Governor. This in effect annuls the Hoar amendment; and County officers hold till the August election.

Fight Between Sporting Men—Jim Elliott Killed.

CHICAGO, March 2.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock to-night James Elliott, pugilist, and J. Dunn, a well known sporting man, met in a saloon and began shooting, with the result that Elliott was killed and Dunn wounded in two places. The trouble dates back to the time when Harry Hill and others came here from New York to meet Mace with a view to arranging a match.

The Oyster War.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 3.—Gov. Cameron, staff and the remainder of the troops forming the oyster squadron, arrived here with five oyster vessels as prizes and 40 men as prisoners.

—Every mother should keep Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for immediate use, in case of Croup and sudden Colds.

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this Department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

S. S. Gerrard, Casey, Ill., wishes to obtain information about cotton-wood seed, price, amount to the acre, etc.

F. C. L., Sand Lake, Mich.:

1. What is the price of "Andersonville?" 2. "Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes?" 3. "Moore's Poems?"

1. $3.00. 2. $2.00. 3. None left.

John, Pembina, Dak.:

When and by whom were spectacles invented?

Alessandro di Spini, a monk of Pisa, who died in 1313, is generally accredited with having made public the use of spectacles, which were apparently invented between 1280 and 1311.

S. A. V., Itasca, Ill.:

Please state how many persons the noted churches of the old country will contain.

St. Peter's, Rome, 54,000; Milan Cathedral, 37,000; St. Paul's, Rome, 32,000; St. Paul's London, 25,600; St. Petronio, Bologna, 24,400; Florence Cathedral, 24,300; Antwerp Cathedral, 24,000; St. Sophia's, Constantinople, 23,000; St. John's, Lateran, 22,900; Notre Dame, Paris, 21,000; Cathedral, Pisa, 13,000; St. Stephen's, Vienna, 12,400; St. Peter's Bologna, 11,400; Cathedral, Vienna, 11,000.

A. B. M., Echo, Kan.:

I should like to know how to take warts from a colt's nose without injury to the colt.

If they grow large and become deeply rooted they may be cut off by passing a needle through the center armed with double thread, and tied tightly around the neck on each side. This prevents the possibility of the ligatures being rubbed off. Or, they may be painted over with the per-manganate of potash, a few applications of which will entirely destroy warts of a large size; or they may be removed with a knife.

J. C., Ishpeming, Mich.:

You gave a recipe some time ago for paint for blackboards in schools; I cannot find it; will you please republish?

Common glue, four ounces; flour of emery, three ounces; and just lampblack enough to give an inky color to the preparation. Dissolve the glue in three-quarters of a quart of warm water, put in the lampblack and emery, stir till there are no lumps, then apply to the board with a woolen rag smoothly rolled. Three coats are amply sufficient. This may not be the recipe given before, but it is believed to be a good one.

R. P. K., Morristown, O.:

Please give a short biographical sketch of the life of Capt. Mayne Reid. Was he instrumental in saving the American army from defeat at the battle of Churubusco?

He was born in the north of Ireland, in 1818. His father (a Presbyterian minister) educated him for the church, but a fondness for adventure led him to America in 1838. Arriving at New Orleans, he engaged in trading and hunting excursions up the Red and Missouri Rivers, and he traveled through nearly every State of the Union. He afterwards settled in Philadelphia, and wrote for magazines. He served in the Mexican war, and was wounded in the assault upon Chapultepec, where he led the storming ... hope." He afterwards resided in London, where he wrote a series of very popular books.

N. B., Northeast, Pa.:

1. Is Prof. Brown-Sequard dead? 2. If not, in what college or University is he now a professor? 3. What is the object of the hyphen in the above and other proper names? 4. How, if at all, is the United States Government protected from pilfering in the various mints?

1. No. 2. From 1864 to 1868 he was Professor in the Medical Department of Harvard University. Returning to France in 1869 he was appointed Professor in the School of Medicine at Paris. In 1873 he established himself as a practitioner in New York, and we think spends his time in that city and in Paris. 3. When the names of the father and mother are both taken. His mother's name was Sequard. 4. The officers are required to give bonds, and the Director is required to make a yearly report to the President of the operations of the mint and its branches. In addition to this examiners are appointed whenever any crookedness is suspected.

M. J. G., Richmond, Me.:

1. Please tell me when and where the first Protestant Episcopal Church was erected in the United States? 2. When and where was the first lighthouse erected in the United States?

1. We have not been able to find any record of the first church of this denomination. 2. The early history of lighthouses in this country is also involved in obscurity. All built prior to 1789 were ceded to the Federal Government by the respective States near the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and the records of the erection and maintenance of the lighthouses before that date are buried among the archives of the several States. It is known, however, that the ports of Portland, Portsmouth and Newburyport, Cape Ann, Boston, Plymouth, Nantucket, Newport, New London, New York, the capes of the Delaware, the capes of the Chesapeake, the port of Charleston, and the mouth of the Savannah River were all lighted before 1789.

S. C. R., Sioux City, Ia.:

1. Will you please give a sketch of the life of Miss Mulock? 2. Who was Niobe?

1. Her maiden name was Dinah Maria Mulock. She was born in Staffordshire, in 1826. Her first novel, "The Ogilvies," appeared in 1849, and was well received by the public. This was followed in 1850 by "Olive," and in 1851 by "The Head of the Family." "John Halifax, Gentleman," was published in 1857. Other stories and poems followed in succession. In 1864 she was awarded a literary pension of £60 a year, and in 1865 she was married to Mr. George Lillie Craik, the younger. She never permitted her name to be affixed to her productions. 2. In Grecian mythology, a daughter of Tantalus, King of Lydia, by a nymph. She had six sons and six daughters, and boasting herself superior to Latona, who had borne only two children, Apollo and Diana, to avenge their mother, slew all the children of Niobe, who in her grief wept herself to stone.

J. C. W., Oak Ridge, Ill.:

1. Will you please give the square miles in Utah Territory? 2. The population of the same. 3. The number of population required for a Territory to be admitted to the Union as a State? 4. At what place was the treaty between the United States and Mexico made?

1. The length from north to south is about 350 miles, the breadth 280 miles, and the area 84,476 square miles, or 53,264,640 acres. 2. Population, 143,963. 3. About 151,000, but a Territory may be kept out until Congress gets ready to admit it. 4. Guadaloupe, Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, and proclaimed by Pres. Polk July 4. It stipulated the evacuation of Mexico by the American army within three months; the payment of $3,000,000 in hand, and $12,000,000 in four annual installments, by the United States to Mexico, for the territory acquired by conquest; and, in addition, to assume debts due certain citizens of the United States to the amount of $3,500,000. It also affixed boundaries and adjusted other matters in dispute, and New Mexico and California became Territories of the United States.

L. E. S., Hurlbut, Wis.:

1. What is the lost Colony of America? 2. What is the number of the Circuit Court to which Wisconsin belongs? 3. What is "terra cotta?"

1. A colony of 15 left upon Roanoke in 1586 were all murdered, and another colony, sent out in 1587 by Raleigh under John White, were never heard of until 80 years after, when English settlers upon Cape Fear River were told that their lost kindred had been adopted by the once powerful Hatteras tribe, and became amalgamated with the children of the wilderness. 2. Seventh. 3. Baked clay. An important use of it among the Assyrians and Babylonians was for the preservation of records, which were stamped upon terra cotta slabs and cylinders. Michael Angelo and other sculptors employed it for their models and clay sketches. The manufacture of decorative works in terra cotta has been an important branch of industry in England since the latter part of the 18th century. The mixtures employed are of pure clays and fine quartz sand or calcined flints with pulverized potsherds or old pottery.

A. A., Pinnacle Springs, Ark.:

1. What is the Buddhist religion? 2. What and where are the Netherlands? 3. Does the "American Book Exchange" still issue paper-covered books?

1. The Buddhists believe that the soul is an emanation from God, and that if it continues virtuous it will return to him on the death of the body; but if not so, that it will undergo various degrees and changes of abode. Four things are immeasurable, viz.: the science of Buddah, space, the number of breathing beings, and that of worlds. 2. The present kingdom of the Netherlands is bounded north and west by the North Sea, east by Germany, and south by Belgium. Its length from north to south is about 190 miles, and its breadth from about 60 to 120 miles, with an area of 12,680 square miles; population, 3,982,880. It was by nature a wild morass, which man has made fertile and habitable by laboriously protecting it by embankments from the overflow of the rivers and the frequent inundations of the sea. 3. It is dead.

E. C. B., Coldwater, Mich.:

Please tell me the best and quickest way to raise horseradish for making a business of it; also the best kind of soil adapted for it, the way to cultivate it and keep the stock replenished after it will do to use.

In preparing the roots for market in winter, all the rootlets are preserved, cut in pieces five inches long, and put away in sand. Tied in small bundles, and a layer of sand between each bundle, they will not heat, if kept in boxes in a cool cellar or buried in the open ground. After the cabbages or cauliflowers are set, these rootlets are set between the rows, usually about the first of May. The planting is done with the crow-bar, a hole being made eight inches deep, and the root dropped in so as to be two or three inches under the surface. It can be grown between the rows of beets or any other vegetable. It should be dug the same season, just before the frost closes up the ground. The average weight of the crop is five tons per acre and the average price $200 per ton, making it one of the most important and profitable second crops of the gardener.

T. H., Kilkenny, Minn.:

1. How is the material prepared for building gravel houses? 2. Is it cheaper than wood or stone?

1. Proportions for mixing: To eight barrows of slaked lime, well deluged with water, add 15 barrows of sand, mix these to a creamy consistency, then add 50 barrows of coarse gravel, which must be worked well and completely; you can then throw stones into this mixture, of any shape or size, up to 10 inches in diameter. Form moulds for the walls of the house, by fixing boards horizontally against upright standards, which must be immovably braced so that they will not yield to the immense pressure outwards as the material settles; set the standards in pairs around the building where the walls are to stand, from six to eight feet apart, and so wide that the inner space shall form the thickness of the wall. Into the moulds thus formed throw in the concrete metal as fast as you choose, and the more promiscuously the better. In a short time the gravel will get as hard as the solid rock. 2. This is the best building material in the world, and is much cheaper than either wood or stone.

S. D. G., Rome, Ga.:

Who was St. Francis de Sales? When and where did he live?

He was a member of a noble family of Savoy, and studied at La Roche, Annecy, and afterwards at Paris, where at the early age of 11, he entered the school of the Jesuits, where he remained six years, and then studied seven years at Padua. His father intended him for a political career, but he determined to enter the church, and was ordained, soon acquiring a great reputation as a preacher. In 1599 he was, with much reluctance, induced to become Coadjutor to the Bishop of Geneva, with the title of Bishop of Nicopolis. He afterwards preached with great success in Paris, and, it is said, converted several leading Huguenots. He refused the offer of a French Bishopric, and in 1607 declined the Cardinalate. He greatly desired to renew the monastic spirit, and established an order of nuns of the Order of the Visitation. He died of paralysis, in 1622, and 49 years after his death he was canonized by Alexander VII. His most famous work is the "Introduction to a Devout Life."

D. M. D., Barneveld, Wis.:

1. When and where was the first newspaper published in the United States? 2. Where was the first blood shed in the cause of American Independence? Our School History (Swinton's) says it was in New York in 1770, while School Reader No. 3, published by Benziger Bros., Cincinnati, says the first blood was shed at Lexington on the 19th of April, 1775. Which is correct?

1. In Boston, 1690. On account of certain political utterances it was suppressed after the first issue. It was called Public Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic. The Boston News Letter, started April 24, 1704, was the first permanent newspaper. It existed 40 years before it had 300 subscribers. It lived 72 years, and there is a complete file of it, the only one in existence, in the collection of the New York Historical Society. There are only two other copies of the first number known to be extant—one with the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the other with the American Antiquarian Society. It was under John Campbell's management 18 years. It was printed sometimes on a single sheet, foolscap size, and often on a half sheet, with two columns on each side. No subscription price was mentioned. Advertisements "would be inserted at a reasonable rate from twelve pence to five shillings, and not to exceed, who may agree with John Campbell, Postmaster of Boston." 2. Three citizens were killed and five dangerously wounded in Boston March 5, 1770, and various other skirmishes occurred, in which more or less blood flowed; but April 19, 1775, is generally reckoned as the real opening of the Revolution.

D. A. L., Lancaster, Pa.:

1. Is there a census taken of the inhabitants of the different countries of Europe and Asia every decade, as in the United States? 2. Please give the 18 largest cities of the world and their population, according to the latest census. 3. What is the origin of the word Suabian?

1. Some of the countries of Europe require a census to be taken every 10 years; in France the census is taken every five years; in Prussia every three years. The population of Asia is only estimated. 2. London, 3,832,441; Canton, 1,500,000; New York, 1,206,577; Siangton, 1,000,000; Singan-fu, 1,000,000; Tschan-tschan, 1,000,000; Paris, 1,998,806; Berlin, 1,122,385; Vienna, 726,105; St. Petersburg, 670,000; Constantinople, 600,000; Tientsin, 950,000; Brooklyn, 566,689; Chicago, 503,185; Foochow, 600,000; Hankow, 600,000; Calcutta, 683,329; Bombay, 644,405. 3. Suabia, an ancient duchy in the southwest of Germany, so named from a horde of Suevi who spread over it in the fifth century. In 918 Suabia was acknowledged as a ducal fief of the Empire, and after changing hands several times, was (1080) bestowed upon Count Frederick of Hohenstaufen, the founder of the illustrious house of this name, also known as the House of Suabia. Under the rule of this Prince and his successors, Suabia became the most rich, civilized and powerful country of Germany; but the wars of the Guelphs and Ghibellins put an end to the dynasty in 1268. A number of them united to make common cause against the neighboring feudal lords in 1376 (known as the First Suabian League); an opposite league was formed between Wurtemburg, Baden and 17 towns, in 1405, called the League of Marbach, and both took part in the war of Swiss independence, the former in support of the Swiss, the latter of the Austrians. At last the towns, which had been rapidly increasing in wealth and power, decided at Ulm, in 1449, to form a standing army and a permanent military commission, and the Count of Wurtemburg having joined them, was appointed military chief of the league, which ultimately grew up into the Great Suabian League. The wars of the towns with Wurtemberg, the Peasants' War, the Thirty Years' War, and those between France and the Empire destroyed the democratic constitution of the towns, and with it their energy, and then their prosperity disappeared, leaving now no relic which could suggest their former great political importance.

T. S. R., Odell, Neb.:

1. Can you tell me what will keep moles out of a garden? 2. When and how are peach trees budded? 3. Is the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad completed? 4. Is there any lapsed railroad land in Southern Nebraska?

1. No. 2. July and August are the preferable months for budding. Procure a thin-bladed knife and have some strong bass in readiness, and then take some good thrifty sprigs from healthy trees; make a cut in the bark of stock transversely, and from the middle of this cut make another downward, at least two inches in length, so that the two cuts may be put in the form of a T; then from one of the sprigs quickly take off a bud. This is effected as follows: Insert the knife a little more than half an inch below the bud or eye, force it into the wood, drawing it under the bud, and cut the piece off across the shoot; then let that part of the wood which was cut off with the bud be separated from it, which may be done by placing the point of the knife between the bark and wood at one end, and, holding the bark in one hand, pull off the woody part with the other. Examine the bark, so as to be satisfied that the bud remains perfect; if there is no hole in it, insert it into the stock, by raising with the handle of the knife the back of the stock downward on each side from the cross-cut, thrusting the bud in between the bark and wood, applying it as close as possible. Then bind securely with bass, beginning below the cut and proceeding upward till you are above the crosscut, taking care to miss the eye of the bud. A week or 10 days after the stocks have been budded they should be examined, when such as have united will appear fresh and full, and those that have not taken will appear decayed. In the former case the bandage may be left off; and in the latter case the stock may be budded in another place, provided the first operation was done in July or early in August. Scallop budding is performed by cutting from a small stock a thin, narrow scollop of wood about an inch in length and taking from a twig a thin scallop of wood of the same length; this is instantly applied and fitted perfectly at the top and bottom, and as nearly as possible on its sides, and firmly bound with wet bass matting. This may be performed in the Spring, and if it fails, it may be done again in July. 3. Yes. 4. It is very likely, but cannot say positively.

A. W. T., Karle, O.:

Give a sketch of the Sandwich Islands, embracing religion, government, time of reformation, etc.

The kingdom consists of 12 islands; total area about 6,100 square miles, of which two-thirds are included in the principal island (Hawaii), which gives its name to the group. The islands are of volcanic formation and mountainous, the fertile lands being mostly confined to the valleys and to a belt of alluvial soil at the shore. The uplands are better adapted to grazing than to tillage. The mountains, covered with dense forests, are not cultivable. The windward coasts, which receive the northeast trade winds, intercept the rain, and are fertile, while the leeward points of the same island may be almost rainless. Many hundred square miles are covered with recent and barren lavas. Near the shore the natives cultivate sweet potatoes upon lavas that are hardly cooled, pulverizing the scoria and mixing with it a little vegetable mould. Earthquake shocks are frequent. Honolulu, on the Island of Oahu, is an excellent harbor. The climate is healthful and remarkably equable. During 12 years the extremes of temperature in the shade were 53° and 90°. Sugar is the chief export. The Constitution is modeled largely after that of the United States. It guarantees liberty of worship, of the press, free instruction, the right of assembly and of petition, trial by jury and habeas corpus. A voter must read and write, pay his taxes, and have an income of $75 a year. The executive power is the King, a Privy Council and four responsible Ministers. Up to the year 1839 the islands were governed as an absolute monarchy and upon feudal principles. The pure native race seems destined to disappear, and the half-cast population is increasing rapidly. The marriages of the Chinese and Americans with the native women are usually plentiful of healthy children; but marriages between the natives are not prolific. Education has been diffused among the Hawaiins to an extent perhaps unexampled elsewhere. There is one teacher for every 27 children, and scarcely a Hawaiian of proper age cannot read and write his own language. A number of newspapers, in Hawaiian and English, are sustained. The people maintain churches by voluntary effort, and are extremely liberal in their contributions for various religious objects. A large proportion of the inhabitants are communicants. In 1820 the first missionaries from America arrived at the islands. There was no written language; the land was owned by the King and Chiefs, to whom the people were absolutely subject. But Kamehameha II. had just abolished idolatry, and he, and still more his successor, were friendly to the mission, which soon gained great success. The mission has been formally discontinued, but a considerable number of missionaries still remain, supported by their churches or engaged in business. A French Catholic mission was broken up in 1829, but in 1839 the French Government compelled Kamehameha III. to declare the Catholic religion free to all. These islands were known to the Spaniards more than a century before their rediscovery by Capt. Cook in 1778, Hawaii being called Mesa. Cook gave them the name of Sandwich Islands, after Lord Sandwich; but Hawaii is the name which is used at the islands. The Hawaiians are of a tawny complexion, inclining to olive, without any shade of red; the hair is black or dark brown, glossy and wavy; they have large eyes, a somewhat flattened nose, and full lips. They are well made and active, and of good stature. Their similarity of language is so great that the Hawaiian and the New Zealander, though separated by a distance of 5,000 miles, can readily understand each other.

The BLADE is in receipt of a communication from "Jinx," Ashland, Neb., which gives his version of the origin of the words "Barnburner," "Hunker," etc., differing somewhat from that given in the BLADE, on authority of some of the oldest citizens of Toledo, who were actors in the stirring scenes of 50 years ago. "Jinx" tells his story as follows: "In the Correspondents' Department of the BLADE, February 1, there is an error in regard to the origin of the word 'Barnburner' as a political name in New York. The word was applied to a portion of the Democratic party, a long time before the Patroon war,—speaking from mere memory, we should say at least 25 years before. It originated in the following manner: At about the time mentioned above a man from Herkimer County, by the name of Hoffman, we think Michael Hoffman, flourished in New York politics. He had been a member of Congress. He was able, honest and fearless, and withal remarkably plain in dress, and became a noted character there. On account of his decided opinions and fearless expression of them, he was nick-named the Admiral. Admiral Hoffman afterwards represented his County in the New York Legislature, and it was at this time the word 'Barnburner' was applied as a party name. The Democratic party was very corrupt, and run entirely by cliques, or as we say by 'rings,' while the Admiral from the make-up of the man, was a born reformer, and could not be anything else. In a debate he publicly denounced the corruption of his party. This alarmed the 'bosses,' as we now called them, and a Democratic conference was called, to which Hoffman and his friends were invited. The Democratic 'bosses' talked then the same as Republican 'bosses' talk now. 'The party must be reformed within the party.' 'To break up that combination of political tricksters would ruin the country, would knock human progress back for some centuries at least, and leave Bro. Jonathan an orphan.' They pointed out to the Admiral the consequences that must follow from his hostile conduct. He replied by telling a story about an old Dutchman in his District. The old fellow had a barn that was terribly infested with rats. He had tried cats, dogs and poison, and still the nuisance was unabated, and finally he burned the barn to get rid of the rats. And says the Admiral, I think it would be no public calamity if the old Democratic barn was burned, to exterminate the political rats that infest that. From that time Hoffman and his friends were styled 'Barnburners,' and to some extent it has been applied to reformers of a later day. The liberal party in Dorr's rebellion were by some called 'Barnburners,' but it did not become a general cognomen. Nor was it a common name given to the anti-renters in the 'patroon war,' though it was sometimes applied. It has no reference to incendiarism, but is the opposite, in a political sense, of 'conservatism.' Now as to the term 'Hunkers' that was given to the other faction of the Democratic party at about the same time, as the names were cotemporaneous. There is a play among the boys of Holland descent called 'Hunk over.' It is very similar to our 'Hide and go Seek.' The 'home' or bye in the play is called the 'Hunk,' the boy who does the 'seeking' is called the 'Hunker,' and when a boy is found, and the race for the 'Hunk' or bye is ended, the one that reached the 'Hunk' first is said to be all 'Hunkey,' and the other is obliged to stand, or become the 'Hunker' for the next play. To avoid standing watch again, the 'Hunker' was very cautious in searching for his hidden friends, and generally managed to have the start, and the short track when the race came off for the 'Hunk.' The advantage that the boy in the play, who was hunker, had over the other boys, seemed to suggest the advantage held by official incumbents, and 'ring' men, and these were consequently called political 'Hunkers.' The comparison appears to be not inapt, for the official incumbent, aided by 'ring' companions, and the help of patronage like the boy in the play, has the start, and the short cut in the race for the post and generally comes out 'Hunkey.' Who originated this party cognomen we cannot say, but the words 'Hunk,' 'Hunker' and 'Hunkey' were common to the play, and when a boy it was currently admitted that 'Hunker' was a political word borrowed from the Holland play, and the suitableness leaves no doubt on the subject, at least in our mind."

Thousands of testimonials testify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Delayed Subscriptions.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing 20c, signed by Andrew Cabie, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing $3 for 11 names, signed J. Preston, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 10c, signed A. Davis, no postoffice, County or State.

Letter dated at Flat Rock, no County or State, containing 30c, to pay for BLADE for B. Moor, signed Nicholas Auer.

Letter containing 30c, no postoffice, County or State, signed Dixon Bartley.

Letter containing 15c; wants Blade commencing November 23; no name or address.

Letter containing $1, signed Mrs. D. Jeffers, no address.

Letter containing $1, postmarked North Topeka Station, Topeka, Kan., no name or address.

Letter containing $2, dated at Union City, no County or State, papers ordered for G. Hixson and Mrs. L. Miller.

Letter containing $1.50 for papers for John A. T. Reid and Joseph S. Reid, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Girard, no County or State, signed by John W. Lindsy.

Letter containing $1, dated at Harvey, no County or State, signed Mrs. R. C. White.

Letter containing $1, from Hutchinson, Kan., time expired February 2, no name.

Letter containing $1, from Rosefield, Ill., no name attached.

Letter containing $1, paper ordered for C. P. Smith, no address.

Letter containing $1, dated at Frankfort, no County or State, signed by A. S. Dow.

Letter containing $1, dated at Rulland, no County or State, to pay for Blade for E. Martin, signed J. F. Wells, P. M.

Letter containing $1, dated Track Department, Texas & Pac. Ry., signed Chas. Newbert, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed C. B. Schutt, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed Jane Englehart, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed Francis Kibbey, no address.

Letter containing $1, signed J. A. Hargrave, no address.

Letter containing 95 cents for Blade for H. K. Nooney, signed by N. Thomas, P. M., no address.

Letter containing $1, signed A. J. Wood, no address.

STAR ROUTES.

Merrick Calls Ingersoll a "Puppy," and the Latter Retorts with "Dirty Dog."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—In the star route trial, the cross-examination of Rerdell was continued. A cutting remark by Ingersoll to witness caused an angry passage between counsel, during which Merrick spoke of Ingersoll as a puppy, and Ingersoll, his face red with anger, called Merrick a dirty dog, at the same time involuntarily picking up a heavy inkstand. The Court finally restored order, and said it was greatly shocked and outraged.

Merrick began to explain that he had been pressed beyond endurance, but the Court, interrupting, said the language was inexcusable under any provocation.

Merrick expressed his sorrow. No man had greater respect for the Court, and he would bow with submission to it.

The Judge thought it was due to the Court that the remark be retracted.

Merrick said he would retract by direction of the Court, but hoped Ingersoll would be asked to retract as well.

Ingersoll said as far as he was concerned he would willingly ignore any remarks, but he wanted it understood that no man could abuse him without resistance on his part.

Said Ingersoll: "I would do it at the day of judgment, if I were assailed by God. I would defend myself with my little puny power."

The Court deprecated the bad temper displayed by counsel all along, and after some further explanation, the affair was amicably settled and the entire passage stricken from the record.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Ingersoll announced he had finished with Rerdell, and Wilson and Henkle asked a few questions concerning Brady, Vaile and Miner, but nothing of interest was elicited.

Merrick conducted the re-direct examination. A long discussion took place upon the attempt of the prosecution to prove Vaile had been forewarned of Rerdell's intended course, when he gave him the $140. The Court decided to allow the inquiry. Witness said he had two conversations with Vaile on the subject, one of them after December last, in which he told Vaile that he was in communication with the Government, that he was trying to get out of the case and had spoken to some of the Government employes. Vaile said he had done well; that if it had not been for the fact that he had been on the stand at the last trial he would——.

Davidge objected, and the answer was not finished.

Witness said the loan was purely a business transaction between Vaile and himself. Witness made the request in the Court room, explaining his need and his intention of repaying the loan. Witness was then ... willing to accept him as a witness on the night when he went to Merrick's house; that gentleman had read from the statutes to show what Rerdell's punishment would be; he had told him he had nothing to expect except from the mercy of the Court.

Bliss explained the Government had been for a long time aware of Rerdell's desire to appear as a Government witness, influenced by a regard for his personal safety. The prosecution had steadily refused to accept his offer until the night he came to Merrick's house, and had then given him to understand that he must plead guilty and had no favor to expect. Merrick asked witness his reason for becoming a Government witness. The witness said, first, the fact was the argument of his counsel in the last trial; then Dorsey, as if suspecting him, came to the jail and threatened him with those letters; again, his wife told him of the condition of his office, and upon inspection he saw some one had "gone through" it. He was convinced that he had been deserted, and that it was Dorsey's purpose to get him out of the way. He then and there resolved to go over to the Government, and in pursuance of that resolve went to see Woodward. Although witness did not see Brady go into Chamberlain's, he knew he was there from conversations with Dorsey, before and after the meeting. Dorsey caused him to prepare a list of fines and deductions, taking it with him to Chamberlain's. Coming out, Dorsey told him Brady had gone over statement of fines and deductions, and instructed witness to prepare applications for remission.

The Court said the question had been more far-reaching than it had expected, and directed the answer to be omitted from the record. Adjourned.

—For a cough or sore throat, the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

PENSIONERS.

The Pension Bill Passed by the Senate—The Names of Pensioners to be Printed.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The pension bill, as passed by the Senate, is in the following language: "That from and after the passage of this act all persons on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, while in the military or naval service of the United States, and in the line of duty, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or have been totally or permanently disabled so as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot, shall receive a pension of $24 per month; that all persons now on the pension roll, and all persons hereafter granted a pension, who, in like manner, shall have lost either an arm at or above the elbow, or a leg at or above the knee, or shall have been otherwise so disabled as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, shall receive a pension of $30 per month, provided nothing contained in this act shall be construed to repeal section 4,695 of the Revised Statutes, or to change the rate of $18 per month therein mentioned, to be proportionately divided for any degree of disability established, for which section 4,695 makes no provision."

Commissioner Dudley expects to have his reply to the House resolution inquiring for the names of all pensioners now on the rolls ready by to-morrow. The work of collecting these names has been enormous. The whole force of the pension office has been at work on this matter for five weeks past, and half the force is now sick from the great speed to which they have been urged to finish this work before Congress adjourns. It will require three large express wagons to carry the manuscript to the Capitol, and its printing will require the whole force of the Government printing office fully a year to do the work of printing.

—To young, middle-aged and old men suffering from decline of manhood, nervous debility, impotence of mind and body, or any of the vital functions of the organs of life, should send for a 42 page-book. Mailed free. Address Toledo Medical Dispensary, Toledo, Ohio.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTY.

Important Law enacted by Congress August 7th, 1882, removing Charge of Desertion and granting Honorable Discharge and Arrears of Pay and Bounty. Heirs entitled to all benefits where soldier is dead. Pensions still due to thousands of Soldiers, Widows, Minor Children and Dependent Parents. Increase—Many Pensioners entitled to increase under new laws and more liberal rulings. Rejected and Abandoned Cases reopened and prosecuted with promptness. Copies of lost discharges obtained. Patents and Land Warrant procured. Send two 3-cent stamps for New Laws Rulings and Decisions. H. S. BERLIN & CO. Attorneys, Lock Box 592, Washington, D. C.

BUTLER'S HORSES,

Spoons, Hat-Racks, Cooking Utensils and Furniture.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 27.—Last month the St. Louis Chronicle published a story to the effect that when ex-Gov. Long, of Massachusetts, was at the Merchants' Exchange, ex-Pres. Charles E. Slayback told him a story to the effect that Gen. Butler is now using a span of horses which he stole from his father-in-law, Mr. Newman, of New Orleans. Mr. Slayback supplemented this statement with one to the effect that he saw the team for the last time on board a vessel bound for Boston, with a coffin full of spoons, several hat-racks and some cooking utensils and furniture. Copies of the papers containing the story were sent to Gov. Butler, who denies the rash impeachment in the following letter:

BOSTON, Feb. 20, 1883.

DEAR SIR—It is not a copper's consequence to any body what such a fellow as Slayback may say. If any body would believe that I would put spoons in a coffin he would believe the rest of the story. Unless the coffin was of glass or left open, how could he see that the spoons were in it? It is enough to say that I had the carriage horses and carriage used by me when in New Orleans by a stable-keeper there. The only two horses I brought away were those I took to New Orleans from Massachusetts, and they came in a vessel from thence to New York. Yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

AGAIN IN COURT.

Bucket-Shop Flemming's Troubles Continue—Important Evidence Gained.

TORONTO, Feb. 27.—Flemming was before the police court to-day, attended by his buxom sister and a number of Chicago admirers. Several ladies who had been induced to invest amounts averaging $40 in the prisoner's fund, were in court, and followed Flemming about the lobbies, much to his disgust.

The County Crown Attorney said Flemming could be detained in the country for 25 years, by handing him from one County to another, and by pressing all the charges against him. It was shown that Flemming had had his fraudulent circulars distributed by railroad hands to travelers. He fleeced many Grand Trunk hands, one of whom was in court and testified that Flemming had acknowledged receiving his remittance from him, sent to Chicago on the 18th of January. This was important evidence, as it had not been hitherto admitted in Canada by Flemming that he received any of the money sent to the firm of Flemming & Merriam.

Flemming was discharged by the magistrate, to be brought back from Montreal, if more evidence could be procured against him. It has been found that a firm of stock-brokers here were in the habit of sending for their customers, to Flemming & Merrian, and investing in the mysterious "Fund W." Some $10,000 was sent by this firm since October last. Two capiases were served on Flemming in Court to-day, and he was set to jail again. He will probably be sent to Montreal to-night.

"Golden Medical Discovery" is not only a sovereign remedy for consumption, but also for consumptive night sweats, bronchitis, coughs, influenza, spitting of blood, weak lungs, shortness of breath, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. By druggists.

Financial Statement by the Augustinian Fathers.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 1.—The Augustinian fathers make the following financial statement of the Catholic Churches in Lawrence: Liabilities and personal accounts, $405,400; interest outstanding to January 1883, $31,900; mortgages, $130,000; total, $567,300. Assets—St. Mary's Church and grounds, $300,000; parochial residence, $33,000; Convent and grounds, $18,000; St. Mary's schools and grounds, $65,000; Immaculate Conception Church, $65,000; Immaculate Conception residence, $10,000; St. Lawrence Church, $50,000; St. Augustinian chapel, $8,000; cemeteries, $20,000; total, $569,000. This leaves apparently a surplus of $1,700, but as the market value of the assets is much less than the cost there is a deficiency rather than a surplus.

The official statement causes a depreciation in the Society's affairs. In accordance with the facts already given, most of the income has been absorbed by the expense of maintaining clergy, buildings, schools, etc., which amounted to $12,500, annually, and above all by large sums paid as interest on deposits and mortages, which, beginning with 1854, amounts to $294,600.

More attachments were made on church property to-day by depositors.

Stock in New Mexico.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 28.—Reports from stock sections show stock wintered remarkably well and there were few losses. Sheep men report some losses in the western portion of the Territory. In Valencia, Bernalillo and Rio Arriba Counties, losses foot up 30,000 head. Cattle now are doing finely. A scarcity of water and grass is reported in the northern section, but no serious results are apprehended.

Alleged Deficiency in the Public Printing Office.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The Sun's Washington special says: There has been an attempt to cover up a deficiency of $200,000 in the Public Printer's office for the year ending June 30 last, by charging back work done after July 1, and increasing the price of work. The dispatch also alleges an extravagant and corrupt use of Government money in the office, and says it is understood that formal charges will soon be made.

Sing Sing.

ALBANY, March 1.—At the inquiry into State Prison management, the foreman of the stove foundry at Sing Sing testified that convicts do about a half day's work of honest workmen. If a convict does not finish the allotted task one day, the uncompleted portion goes into the next day's work, and so on until he performs his portion of labor. The moulder and foundry keeper at Sing Sing and Auburn said prison contracts had wiped out the hollow-ware trade and crippled the stove trade. He testified also that the profits on boots and shoes had fallen off 15 per cent. owing to prison work.

Walnut Leaf Hair Restorer

It is entirely different from all others. It is as clear as water, and as its name indicates is a perfect Vegetable Hair Restorer. It will immediately free the head from all dandruff, restore gray hair to its natural color, and produce a new growth where it has fallen off. It does not in any manner affect the health, which Sulphur, Sugar of Lead and Nitrate of Silver preparations have done. It will change light or faded hair in a few days to a beautiful glossy brown. Ask your druggist for it. Each bottle is warranted. MORRISON, PLUMMER & CO., Wholesale Agents, Chicago, Ills., and C. N. CRITTENTON, New York.

A Missouri Woman Kills a Man.

COLUMBIA, Mo., Feb. 28.—Edward Daily, a farmer living near this place, aged 45, the father of a large family, was shot and killed by Mrs. Sarah Pearson last night at the residence of the latter in this place. Daily had formerly been a visitor at her house, and a damage suit for $5,000 was a few months ago instituted against him by Mrs. Pearson for alleged assault committed during one of his visits. Since that time the parties have been on unfriendly terms. Last night he visited her house again, Mrs. Pearson being alone with her children, her husband being absent in the country. He sought admittance to the house, and got into the hall near the door of her room, when she fired at him twice with a pistol. The first shot glanced on his side, doing some damage. As he turned away she fired again with fatal effect, the shot taking effect just under the left shoulderblade, producing death instantly.

Vice President Matthews Arrested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Frank H. Matthews, Vice President and Treasurer of the firm of Brown, Bonnell & Co., of Youngstown, O., was arrested here on a capias this morning, at the instance of the First National Bank of Youngstown, on the charge of fraudulently obtaining $26,000 from the bank on notes given by John A. Ayer's Sons, and indorsed by Brown, Bonnell & Co. The allegation is that Matthews represented that the property of Brown, Bonnell & Co. was not encumbered, when, in fact, there was a mortgage on it for $500,000. Ten thousand dollars of the amount loaned was not otherwise secured. Matthews gave bail for that amount.

A CURE GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES.

For Old and Young, Male and Female.

Magnetic Medicine: a Brain and Nerve Food; Positively cures Night Losses, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Nervous Debility, Leucorrhea, Barrenness and all Weaknesses of the Generative Organs in either sex it is an Unfailing and Positive Cure, tones up the debilitated system, arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental gloom and despondency, and restores wonderful power to the weakened organs. With each order for TWELVE packages, accompanied with five dollars, we will send our GUARANTEE to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. It is the Cheapest and Best Medicine in the market. Full particulars in pamphlet, which we mail free to any address. Sold by all Druggists; one package 50 cts; Six for $2.50, or sent by mail on receipt of price, by addressing the MAGNETIC MEDICINE CO., DETROIT, MICH. Sold by L. N. REED, Toledo.

WARNER'S SAFE KIDNEY AND LIVER CURE

For all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Urinary Organs, Malaria and Bright's Disease. The Best Blood Purifier.

The black engraved portion of this card is a fac-simile of the end of the wrapper of WARNER'S

Beware of Fraud.

Unscrupulous parties have tried to imitate our Remedy and deceive the public by using SIMILAR NAMES, but do not be deceived; see that the word SAFE with picture of an Iron Safe, on a black wrapper and white letters is on every package. Also, see that it is on the label and stamp, and take no other.

H. H. WARNER & CO. ROCHESTER, N.Y.

This remedy is an absolute specific for the diseases of women; for the nervous troubles of youth, and for the debility which precedes old age. As statistics show that all disease arise from the kidneys or liver, we can GUARANTEE freedom from disease by reason of the power which our Safe Kidney and Liver Cure possesses over these organs. For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

Important Suit in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 2.—A bill has been filed in the Circuit Court against the United States, City of Chicago, and the Illinois Central Railroad Company, to determine the title to the lake front property through which the railroad runs, and negotiations for the sale of portions of which to the railroad by the city have been pending for many years. The property is worth several millions, and includes riparian rights and all harbor facilities. The claim in the bill is the property belongs to the State of Illinois, and that the Railroad Company only has the right of way 200 feet wide through it.

SPECIAL NOTICE

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

INVESTMENTS.

SEYMOUR, HUNT & CO. (Established 1858.) 3 Exchange Court, N. Y.; 2 La Salle Street, Chicago. BANKERS AND BROKERS. Special facilities for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions, Cotton and Petroleum. Refer to Mechanics' National Bank, New York; Fifth National Bank, Chicago; German Security Bank, Louisville, Ky. J. M. SEYMOUR, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange. A. L. SEYMOUR. J. A. HUNT, Member Chicago Board of Trade.

$30,000 FOR $2.

54TH POPULAR MONTHLY DRAWING OF THE COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO.

In the City of Louisville, on SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

These Drawings occur on the last day of each month (Sunday's excepted). Repeated adjudication by Federal and State Courts have placed this Company beyond the controversy of the law. To this Company belongs the sole honor of having inaugurated the only plan by which their drawings are proven honest and fair beyond question.

N. B.—The Company has now on hand a large Capital and Reserve Fund. Read carefully the list of prizes for the

MARCH DRAWING:

1 Prize........$30,000; 100 Prizes, $100 each, $10,000
1 Prize........10,000; 200 Prizes, 50 each, 10,000
1 Prize........5,000; 600 Prizes, 20 each, 12,000
1000 Prizes, 10 each, 10,000
10 Prizes, $1,000 each, $10,000
20 Prizes, 500 each, 10,000
9 Prizes, $300 each, Approximation Prizes, $2,700
9 Prizes, 200 each, " " 1,800
9 Prizes, 100 each, " " 900

1,960 Prizes.................$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit money or bank draft in letter or send by express. Don't Send by Registered Letter or Postoffice Order. Orders of $5 and upwards by express, can be sent at our expense. Address all orders to R. M. BOARDMAN, Courier-Journal building, Louisville, Ky.

SEEDS.

PLANTS SEEDS. CHEAPEST. 750,000 THRIFTY PLANTS FOR SALE. Large Sized (purchaser's selection) all labeled. We sell 10 ROSES for $1, 12 Large GERANIUMS for $1, 12 Heliotropes, $1, 12 Fuchsias, $1; and many others. Nearly all OUR COLLECTION of Five Hundred Superb Varieties is priced at 10cts. $200 IN CASH, and a number of articles sure to please the ladies given away for Club orders. Special Premiums for Seed orders. Be sure and send for our Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue of Plants and Reliable Seeds FREE. LEEDS & CO., Richmond, Indiana.

D. M. FERRY & CO'S ILLUSTRATED, DESCRIPTIVE AND PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883. Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 500 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it! D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

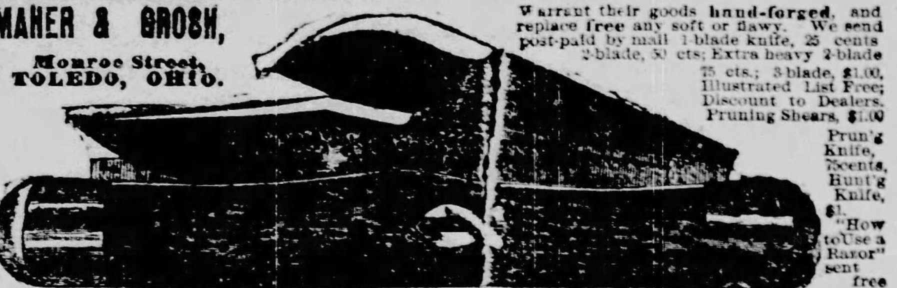
34 PACKAGES NEW FRESH SEEDS FOR $1.00

RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, heads 10 to 15 inches in diameter, excellent food for poultry, package 15c. MAMMOTH CABBAGE, 20 to 50 lbs. each, Pkg. 25c. MAMMOTH PUMPKIN, have been grown to weigh 150 lbs., Package, 25c. SNAKE CUCUMBER, 2 to 6 feet in length, Pkg. 15c. SANGUINEUS, a tropical-looking plant, 8 ft. high, covered with bright red fruit, Pkg. 25c. CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, 10c. per package. ... SELECT FLOWER SEEDS, 10c. per package: Petunia, Japan Coxcomb, Perilla Sweet William, Portulacca, Phlox Drummondii, Flowering Peas, Gilia, Everlasting Candytuft, Acroclinium, Marigold, and Double Zinnia.

A SPLENDID OFFER! I will send the above superb collection (34 pkgs. retail price $4.95). New, choice seeds that WILL GROW, and the Practical Farm Journal, a neat 8-page publication, for one year, all for $1; club of four $3. This is the largest and choicest collection of seeds ever put up in this country for the money, the postage costing 15c. Orders filled promptly. Remit by Registered Letter, or P. O. Order on Lyons, N. Y. Be sure and mention this paper. Address at once, FRANK FINCH, Clyde, Wayne Co., N. Y. "Mr. Finch is perfectly reliable."—Ed. "All who favor him with their orders will be honestly and fairly dealt with."—L. W. Briggs, P. M.

20 Packages, your choice from above list, and Paper for 1883, only 60 cents; all post-paid.

MAHER & GROSH, Monroe Street, TOLEDO, OHIO.



Warrant their goods hand-forged, and replace free any soft or flawy. We send post-paid by mail 1-blade knife, 25 cents; 2-blade, 50 cts; Extra heavy 2-blade 75 cts.; 3-blade, $1.00, Illustrated List Free; Discount to Dealers. Pruning Shears, $1.00. Prun'g Knife, 75cents, Hunt'g Knife, $1. "How to Use a Razor" sent free.

THE BEST WASHER

We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean without rubbing, we will refund the money.

AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from $75 to $150 per month. Farmers make $200 to $500 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only $5. Sample to those desiring an agency $2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.

LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

BENSON, MAULE & CO.'S SEEDS HAVE NO SUPERIOR IN AMERICA. We intend to prove it this year to thousands of new customers; hence we offer our SPECIALTIES for 1883. 12 TRULY MAMMOTH AND BEST VEGETABLES. Cuban Queen Watermelon, the largest (90 lbs.) and finest grown. Birchfield Giant Cabbage, ... Giant Rocca Onion, 2 to 8 lbs. ... Precursor Tomato, ... Perfection Beet, ... Bayview Musk-Melon, ... 18 to 20 lbs. Large Tours Pumpkin, Monstrous Pepper, Mammoth Squash, ... Yard-Long Bean, ... New Stonehead Lettuce, ... Giant Stuttgart Radish, ... $1.30 each of all the above ... FOR 15 3-CENT STAMPS. 8 collections (96 packets), $1. ... PRIZES OF $25 ... $10. Choicest Flower Seeds worth $1, for Eight 3 cent stamps. ... Largest Seed Businesses in the U. S. ... 1,500 varieties, all warranted, 300 illustrations. It is mailed FREE TO ALL. ... can SAVE YOU MONEY. Order above Collection, and write at once for Catalogue. Address BENSON, MAULE & CO. 129 and 131 S. FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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A Sure Cure for Epilepsy or Fits in 24 hours. Free to poor. DR. KRUSE, 2844 Arsenal St., St. Louis, Mo.

OPIUM and WHISKY HABITS cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent free. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 Days. No Fee until Cured. Dr. J. W. Bate, 59 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR ... A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ills.

No Fee Charged if Not Cured. CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA and other difficult cases treated by a new discovery. Address G. S. MEDICAL CO., Cleveland, O.

Self Cure Free. Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, Weakness and Decay. A favorite prescription of a noted specialist (now retired.) Druggists can fill it. Address DR. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

Manhood Restored. A victim of early imprudence, causing Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham st., N.Y.

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

RUPTURE. Cured without an operation or the injury trusses inflict, by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office, 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10c.

NO CURE, NO PAY! We send our ELECTRIC MEDICATED PADS to suit any case ON TRIAL. ... 20,000 CURES ... ELECTRIC PAD M'F'G CO., 557 ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

MANHOOD. Speedily restored by the use of Vitaline Treatment, which effectually cures Nervous Debility, Lost Virility, Premature Decay, and all troubles arising from over-work and excesses. Sample of Vitaline mailed free, sealed, by addressing Dr. Whittier, 174 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

FITS. When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. Address Dr. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl Street, New York.

CARDS.

30 Fine White Gold-edge Cards, name on, 10 cts. Sample book, 25c. F. M. Shaw & Co., Jersey City, N. J.

50 Entirely New Chromo Cards, name on, 10 cts. Sample Book, 25c. Linsly & Co., Northford, Ct.

40 New (1883) Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. postpaid. G. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

50 Handsomest Chromo Cards ever sold, all new, no 2 alike, name on, 10c. Potter & Co., Montowese, Ct.

Your Name on 50 New Chromos 10c. 6 pks 50c. Agts. Book, 25c. Franklin Printing Co., New Haven, Ct.

50 Elegant Genuine Chromo Cards, no 2 alike with name, 10c. Snow & Co., Meriden, Conn.

25 Gilt Edge Cards, elegantly printed, 10c. VAN BUSSUM & CO., 79 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

40 Lovely chromos, name on, 1 Model love letter, 10 love cards all 10c, 6-50c. O. A. Brainard, Higganum, Ct.

SPLENDID! 50 Latest Style Chromo Cards, name, 10c. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.

40 CARDS, all lap corner, Gilt Edge, Glass, Motto and Chromo. Love letter and Case, name in Gold and Jet, 10c. West & Co., Westville, Conn.

50 Large New Chromo Cards, or 40 Gold and Silver, 1883 Series prettiest pack sold, with name on 10 cts. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N. Y. Estab. 1875.

40 Chromo Visiting Cards, no 2 alike, for 1883, name on and Illustrated Premium list, 10c. Warranted best sold. Agents wanted. L. JONES & CO., Nassau, N. Y.

50 Elegant Hand Bouquet, Pond Lily, Horseshoe Lily of the Valley, etc., cards, name on, 10c. Sample book free with $1 order. Star Card Co., Clintonville, Ct.

40 New and Beautiful CHROMO CARDS name in New Type, and an Elegant 48 page, Gilt Bound Floral Autograph Album, all for 15 cts. SNOW & CO., Meriden, Conn.

50 CHROMOS just out for Spring and Summer 1883, the prettiest pack sold, name in Fancy Script Type 10c. ... CROWN PRINTING CO., Northford, Conn.

BEST CARDS SOLD! All new 50 Large, Perfect Chromos, name on, 10c. Beautiful designs of Art. Satisfaction Sure. Elegant Album of Samples, with Mammoth Illustrated Premium List, 25c. Good Work. Prompt Returns. F. W. Austin, New Haven, Ct.

YOUR NAME printed on 50 Extra large Chromos ... French & Swiss Florals, Motto, Remembrance & Verse ... $1.00 or 25 Gold Bevel Edge Cards ... S. M. FOOTE, Northford, Ct.

GOLD RING FREE. ... O. A. Fowler & Son, Northford, Ct.

DON'T FORGET Where to Send for 50 very best NEW CARDS, just issued for 1883, for 10c. 15 packs $1. All Chromos. The loveliest fancy designs ever seen. To excel in quality is our aim. ... Bevel Edge Imported Holiday and Birthday Cards, with 24 page Illustrated Premium List, 25c. Outfit 10c. E. F. EATON & CO. Northford, Conn.

THE STAR PRINTING CO., Northford, Conn., one of the oldest Card Printing Establishments in the State, continue to give their agents the largest commissions and send out the Choicest Styles of Chromo and Beveled Edge Cards. Send 10c. for our New pack of Elegant Chrome Cards. Perfect Beauties. Send 25 cents for Agents' Sample Book and reduced Price List. Blank Cards at Wholesale.

OUR NEW CARDS. 1883. 50 Different Designs; Bird, Floral, Gold Panel, German, French-Italian and Oriental Views, summer, winter, moon, light and marine scenes, all in beautiful colors on superfine enameled board, with your name in fancy script type, 10c. A 32 page illustrated Premium List sent with each order. Agents make 50 per cent. Full particulars and samples for 3c. stamp. CAXTON PRINTING CO., Northford, Conn.

CARDS. NEW CARDS FOR 1883. Name neatly printed in pretty type on 50 ENAMEL CHROMO Cards, no 2 alike, Just out, 10 cts. 20 GILT BEVEL-EDGE, and turned corners and plain, 15c. 12 PEARL FLORALS, imp'td, new embossed hand designs, 20c. 12 SWISS FLORALS, name covered by hand and flowers, 25c. Send 25c. for new Album of Samples for Agents. Reduced Price Lists &c. 200 NEW DESIGNS added this season. Orders promptly filled. BLANK CARDS at wholesale. STEVENS BROS. & CO. Northford, Conn.

25 CARDS assorted, no two alike. Latest Styles and Best quality, 10c. 11 packs and your choice of Rings A or B or 6 Tea Spoons, as a premium, for $1. Get 10 persons to send with you, thereby getting YOUR PACK FREE, with our elegant premium. DO NOT confound our Cards with the cheap packs of 50 advertised so extensively. LARGE SAMPLE BOOK and AGENTS' FULL OUTFIT, terms, etc. 40c. BLANK CARDS at wholesale. NORTHFORD CARD CO. Northford, Conn.

FOR YOU How to Make Money Fast and Plenty of It, send name and address on Postal Card only and get it. C. LESTER, 23 New Church Street, New York.

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NOWHERE ELSE

Than in the establishment of OLIVER DITSON & CO. are published so large, so useful, so varied, so brilliant and every way satisfactory a set of MUSIC BOOKS for

SCHOOLS, SEMINARIES, ACADEMIES, COLLEGES.

We here mention, as among hundreds of others, our SONG BELLS (50 cts.) for Common Schools, by L. O. Emerson, as a great favorite, and one that may be universally used. The older books, GOLDEN ROBIN (50 cts.) by Perkins, MERRY CHIMES (50 cts.) by Emerson, and others, have a fixed reputation, and are always in demand. Send for lists!

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Wellesley College Collections ($1), by Morse, Vocal Echoes ($1), Choice Trios ($1), by Tilden, are new and first-class collections for Female Voices.

Five Hundred Instructors for all Instruments, including the world-famous Richardson's New Method for Pianoforte ($3.25), and many thousands of Songs and pieces, always ready for the Music Department of Seminaries and Colleges. Send for lists! Any book mailed for retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston. CHARLES H. DITSON & CO., 867 Broadway, N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878. BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa. Warranted absolutely pure Cocoa, from which the excess of Oil has been removed. It has three times the strength of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical. It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, easily digested, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health. Sold by Grocers everywhere. W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

We will send you a watch or chain by Express, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money, and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture our watches, and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue ... Address STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO., Pittsburg, Pa.

FREE. For 21 cents we give the Illustrated Visitor Magazine three months. Handsomest and best published. Each number contains a complete novel, and the cream of choice reading. To each subscriber we send free 72 Popular Pieces Music with words. ... Social Visitor, Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

HOW TO WIN AT CARDS, DICE, &c. A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone. ... SUYDAM, 65 & 67 Nassau St., New York City.

FLOOD 40 DIFFERENT Landscape Views of the great flood in CINCINNATI, including birds-eye views from the Hill-tops. Sent on receipt of price, 50 cts., each, postage paid. Address Frank H. Alden, No. 3 Arcade, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THIS OFFER HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED! YOUR NAME in NEW COPPER TYPE, on 20 Pearl Beveled Gilt Edge Cards ... 11 packs and the beautiful keepsake needle casket for $1.00. The Largest Album of Samples ever sold with Grand Catalogue of Costly Presents ... CARD MILLS, Northford, Conn.

80 CARDS. BEST QUALITY. Your name on 80 of the prettiest Chromo Cards you ever saw for only 10 cts. Large size and new imported designs. Samples free. American Steam Card Works, New Haven, Ct.

PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK. No preparation and only a common pen needed. Superior for decorative work on linen. Rec'd Centennial MEDAL. Sold everywhere.

LANDS. Agricultural, Grazing, Fruit, and Timber, in Kentucky and Tennessee. Also Chattanooga City property. For catalogues send green stamp to J. N. BROWN, 132 Vine street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FREE! By return mail—A full description of Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. D. W. Moody & Co., 31 W. 9th, Cincinnati, O.

SKUNK, Raccoon, Muskrat, Oppossum bought for cash at highest prices. Send for circular containing full particulars. E. C. Boughton, 5 Howard St., New York.

THE BIGGEST THING OUT Illustrated Book, Sent Free. New.) E. NASON & CO., 111 Nassau St., New York.

MARYLAND FARMS.—Book and Map free by C. E. SHANAHAN, Att'y, Easton, Md.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms & $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 a week, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Me.

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THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, March 8.

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THE TOLEDO BLADE.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

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THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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Circulation Last Week, 84,000.

"NASBY" REVIVED.

A New Series of the Old-Fashioned Nasby Letters.

We have a most gratifying announcement to make to the readers and those who love the Old BLADE. It is that early in May Mr. LOCKE will begin another series of his world-famous "Nasby Letters."

These letters have a never-failing interest, and they are welcomed wherever the English language is spoken. Every one of them is eagerly copied by other papers as soon as they appear in the BLADE. The new series will have all the keen point and biting satire of the best efforts of former days, which has made "Nasby" a household word in every family circle in the Nation.

THE WEEKLY BLADE AT $1.

If this should meet the eye of any person not a subscriber to the WEEKLY BLADE, we ask a careful examination of this issue, to see [illegible] so large a dollars [illegible] is the largest and best weekly paper ever published and mailed post-paid for *one dollar a year*.

THERE is a liquor saloon in New York to every 125 persons.

FROM present indications the New York papers say that Spring business will open early.

AND still New York authorities and SALMI MORSE are at sword's points. The fight goes bravely on.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* acknowledges the receipt of a lot of old exchanges, printed "before the flood."

THE name of the secret society recently discovered in Spain and Belgium is the "Black Hand." It is connected with the other Socialistic societies in Europe.

SOROSIS is having trouble. It comes from the members being unable to conquer their womanly passion for bringing "society" features into what is intended to be a purely literary organization.

THE South is making a steady advance in manufactures. A Massachusetts man is establishing a bucket factory, to employ 100 hands, at Rome, Ga. That is the kind of a "bucket shop" to have in a town.

LENTEN dinners are gotten up in the most elaborate style and with great ingenuity this season. The edict against flesh and fowl is evaded by serving game birds, such as canvas-backs, which feed on fish and have a fishy taste.

CONGRESS, in its last moments, voted to admit a statue of GEO. WASHINGTON free of duty. This was not right. Our policy is to protect our "infant industries," and if there is an industry here that is more infantile than any other it is that of producing statues of G. W.

DAMALA—BERNHARDT's husband—has entered the Fourteenth Legion, which is notorious in France as the refuge of the unhappily married. For this reason it is always stationed in Algiers, so that the husbands may be as far as possible from their distasteful spouses.

THERE is more than a hint that ex-Gov. CORNELL, of New York, is ambitious of being the Presidential candidate next year, and his wife, who is an adroit woman of society, is furthering his cause by a series of magnificent dinner parties, at which the attendance is largely of men who can be "useful."

HAVING passed bills which will reduce the people's taxes about $75,000,000 a year, the Forty-seventh Congress has ended most creditably. Taken all in all, the Congress has been an exceptionably good one, and the Republican party can congratulate itself upon its history. It has had no scandals, made no bad legislation, and has maintained a fairly high average of good sense in its proceedings.

SOME very important matters went down as "Unfinished Business" when the gavel fell that pronounced the dissolution of Congress. Perhaps the most important of these were those relating to the construction of war vessels. The bill to provide for the succession, in case of the death or inability of the President and Vice-President was also unacted upon, as was that "for the relief of FITZ-JOHN PORTER."

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

MUCH of our space is given up this week to a synopsis of the new Tariff law, and an extended report of the closing proceedings of the Forty-seventh Congress. The space given these is well used, for both are well worth it. The Republican Congress will take a very creditable place in history. Though hampered by an active and unscrupulous minority, so powerful as to thwart many of its best intentions, the Congress did an immense amount of unusually good and wise work. The Civil Service Reform law is in itself a fine monument to the patriotism and statesmanship of the majority. The well-considered Tariff, enacted in spite of all the embarrassments of fiercely contesting interests, and of the Democrats determined to defeat any action, is another. Besides there were the reduction of Internal Revenue, the Two-Cent-Postage law, and a number of other beneficial enactments of great importance. It did all the important work before it with a thoroness not surpast by any of its predecessors, and it left nothing of any special importance undone. No Congress ever did so well in this respect. The average of the intelligence and character of the members was unusually high, their attention to business was good, no scandals of any kind have appeared, and the Congress will have a most wholesome and pleasant memory. We will be exceedingly fortunate if all our future Congresses shall prove as satisfactory in every way as this one has been.

THE final disposition of the Tariff and Revenue bills has already made its beneficial effect felt upon the commerce of the country. Men know now what they have to do, and what they may expect, and in consequence are rapidly arousing themselves from the inaction of Midwinter, when the business out-look was made so uncertain by doubt as to the course of Congress. The subsiding of the great floods and storms which prevailed all over the North has also a happy effect, and the opening of Spring, with good prices ruling, confidence reigning everywhere, gives the happiest prospects as to the activity and success which will mark the coming business season. We firmly believe that we are to enjoy greater prosperity than the country has ever known before, and we congratulate our readers upon it.

AN embassy from Madagascar is in New York. It consists of RAVONINAHISRINIARIVO, First Embassador; RAMANIRAKA, Second Ambassador; MOSES ANDRIANISA and MARC RABIBISOA, native secretaries; ANTHONY TACCHI, English secretary; Col. W. W. ROBINSON, interpreter; W. C. PICKERSGILL, honorary interpreter and two native slaves. They arrived on the "Spain," which hoisted the Madegassy flag in their honor. It consists of a piece of white silk with a crown and cabalistic words: "Ranoralona Mpanjaka Madagascar," embroidered in red silk. The party is accredited to France, Germany, England and the United States. In the first the party was snubbed, Pres. GREVY refusing an interview. Their business is connected with a treaty between the United States and Madagascar. Our business with the island is only $1,200,000 yearly, but it might be 50 times the amount.

THE excitement in Spain in regard to the Society of the "Black Hand," [illegible] discovery of which was mentioned last week, still continues. Another one of the chiefs has been arrested. His duty was to visit the various Towns with copies of the constitution and by laws for the purpose of organizing branches. The Anarchists seem to have gained ground for some time. Eleven of them, confined in jail at Espera, have declared that they with 223 others were pledged to murder landlords and to commit robbery and arson at the bidding of the leaders.

IN Vienna, Austria, the trial of 80 Socialists charged with treason and half of them with murder, begins this week. The crimes of which they are accused were committed last Summer.

ENGLAND has applied to the United States for the extradition of P. H. SHERIDAN, of New York, and to France for the extradition of BYRNE upon the ground that both were concerned in the Phoenix Park murders. The latter intends to prove an alibi. The police continue to find evidence of the existence of secret societies whose numbers are increasing daily.

IT is usually supposed when a letter goes to the Dead Letter Office that it disappears, never more to be seen by anyone save the clerks of that somber institution. So far is this from the fact that no less than 88 per cent. of the missives going there are sent to their correct destination. To do this requires a body of clerks equal to the deciphering of Egyptian hieroglyphics, as most of the addresses are nearly as illegible as those celebrated characters. The task is rendered more difficult by the fact that numbers are signed by pet names. It is not uncommon to see letters beginning "Darling Chickabiddy," and ending with "Your Loving Pig." One began with, "Dear Old Leather Breeches," and ended with "Your Loving Patch-on-the-Seat." The deciphering of the addresses is an art worthy of ranking with the higher mathematics. What can be thought of such a mystery as the following: "Mr. Anton Fedlicka, Zion Plejs, No. 12, Nord America." It was instantly sent to Chicago, as that was the only City in which the inhabitants are pious enough to have a "Zion's Place." Another was addressed to "Mr. Affert Mc fendon, Cfay Vigg ga tefe fair conty." It was to Mr. ALBERT McLENDON, Claysville, Telfair Co., Ga. Still another read: "Pea Pizbriac alle Mani del Signor Giovani Neobrezi, veaginait Malatesta No. 81." Signor GIOVANI VEAREZZI MALATESTA, 81 Virgin Alley, Pittsburg, Pa., received the letter.

THE Spuyten Duyvil disaster was an expensive affair for the railroad on which it occurred. MARY DANIELS claimed $100,000 compensation for personal injuries, but has settled for $29,000, the largest sum ever paid by the road. A. B. VALENTINE receives $5,000 for the death of his son, and $5,000 more for the death of the latter's bride. Other persons have received various sums.

NASBY IN EXILE.

Agents are meeting with good success in canvassing for this elegant subscription book. Anybody can sell the book and make a clear profit of $5 to $10 per day. It costs but $1 for an outfit. Address LOCKE PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, O., for circulars of description.

GOOD ROADS, AND HOW TO GET THEM.

The people of Illinois are becoming awakened to the imperative need of good roads, and the substitution of something vastly better than their present wasteful and inefficient system of making and maintaining country highways. At a recent meeting in Springfield of representatives from all parts of the State, it was stated that there were not "100 miles of good passable farm roads," in the whole State, although, since 1848 there has been an average of $850,000 a year spent in so-called "road-making." The system in vogue there is the same as in many parts of Ohio, and the Interior of the country generally—that is, "working the roads," by the farmers living in the vicinity. All those present at the meeting denounced this system with great energy as being as nearly worthless as any one could well be. The Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture read the following letter from Mr. JOHN M. OSBORN, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash:

I cannot give you any precise statistics, but it is within the observation of every one that has given the matter any attention that the results of road improvement in Ohio and Indiana have been greater than any one expected. I happen to know that in Hardin, an interior County in this State, lands—wild and improved—advanced from $3 to $10 an acre from 1872—the date of the commencement of road improvement—to 1880, and this was during panic years. During the last three years ditching and turnpiking the roads of Defiance County, Ohio, have caused a wonderful change, and lands have advanced everywhere much more than the cost of the improvements. Of course the general prosperity has something to do with this, but the marked improvement is most apparent where the roads are being improved.

The parties living where the roads admit of the movement of the products of the country any or every day in the year, regardless of the season, can, and as a rule do, sell all their time, because no enforced idleness comes from bad roads. They can plant and reap in the proper season, and market and move material of all kinds at a time when they do not wish to cultivate; but where there are poor roads the two kinds of work have to be done at the same time or not done at all. This means that less of each kind is done than should be done if the conditions were different.

As to the plan of improvement, that is more an engineering than a commercial matter. The great obstacle to overcome in your case is scarcity of the right kind of material. However, if you have to take or use expensive material, you will have a compensation in the length of time it will last. An iron plate 12 inches wide, one-fourth of an inch thick, weighs 30 pounds to the yard. Say you used 40 pounds, including a flange or slight raise at outside edge. This would require 70 tons per mile. A road well graded with wooden superstructure—that is, two rails of suitable dimensions, payed between rails with wooden blocks—would cost, say, $1,200 per mile, your iron probably $2,800—viz.: 70 tons at $40—total, $4,000 per mile. This looks high, but we have in this State, from South Toledo to Fremont, a road which cost $8,000 per mile. Of this, $2,000 was for ditching and grading, the broken stone, all done by hand labor, costing $6,000 per mile. This road was built in 1840-42, and is in perfect condition. But 16 inches of stone was put down its whole length. The first cost was enormous for the time, but its cost of maintenance has been merely nominal.

Now, $4,000 per mile for good roads in Illinois, built from the proceeds, say, of 20 year or even 30 year 6 per cent bonds, would not be felt. Let your Counties put one of these roads on each section line, which would be 36 miles per Township at $4,000 per mile $144,000, and on the 23,040 acres per Township the cost would be $6.40 per acre. This looks like confiscation at first view, but it would be $16,080 per year for interest and sinking fund for redemption of 30 year bonds. Can any one doubt that $20,000 to $25,000 per annum is lost in every Township in Illinois from idleness of men and animals? Objectors may say the time would be lost or wasted with good roads. With a few this might be true, but with the majority it would not. Your average Illinois farmer, be he tenant or owner, is an industrious man, and the better his opportunities the more he improves them.

The cost may seem appalling, but it is [illegible] taking money from one pocket and placing it another, because all the cost of the improvement will bring its full value, whether used or sold, just as surely as will the land. And as regards the land, it will receive more and better cultivation, because farmers will not have to haul to market when they can work their land, while they can haul to market when they cannot work the land.

* * * * * * * * *

If your Counties put down the roads on section lines, it will not be 10 years before Townships or individuals put them on the half-section lines and through their farms. Improvements of this kind fairly under way never stop, but are constantly increased and improved.

In the low and alluvial portions of Holland they have burned clay with coal from England, and broken it up into macadam for roads. This and similar management is what makes land worth from $500 to $3,000 per acre in that country.

What has been done in any other part of the world may be accomplished in Illinois once you make up your minds to it. I will only add that beyond any doubt the present officers of this company will renew any offers made by the old company as to movement of material. Yours truly,

J. M. OSBORN.

SEN. TABOR, of Colorado, married his second wife, the other day, in great style. She is a Chicago lady, named MCCOURT. Sen. TABOR was married in Maine when a young man. In '59 he was seized with the "Pike's Peak fever," a sort of disease very prevalent just then, and went to Colorado with his wife, in a "prairie schooner." He settled where Denver now is, and kept an eating-house and supply store, with Mrs. TABOR as cashier and general assistant. After this he moved to Colorado City, now deserted, with his business. He did not stay long here, but soon moved away again. This way of life he kept up for 20 years, his faithful wife accompanying him. At last he settled near the present Leadville, in a log cabin. His wife acted as postmistress and bank of deposit for the whole camp. She was the only woman within miles of the camp, and the miners fairly worshiped her. They would give their surplus gold dust into her charge, and she often carried many thousands of dollars in her bosom in little buckskin bags, each marked with its owner's name. After a while TABOR made a lucky hit in the mines, and his fortune steadily grew. It now amounts to about $10,000,000. Getting tired of his old companion, he tried to secure a divorce in one of the back Counties of Colorado, by means (so the Denver papers claim) not strictly honorable. Mrs. TABOR resisted, and claimed a separation and division of the property. Her husband offered to compromise by giving her $250,000 and a residence in Denver, but she refused, and obtained better terms. This family difficulty occurring at election time hurt his candidacy very much.

THE Germans in the House of Representatives heartily indorse Rep. TOWNSHEND's bill to retaliate for BISMARCK's American-pork-excluding edict, by prohibiting the importation of German wines.

SOLON CHASE, refusing to sell out to the Democrats, is summarily bounced out of the party of which he has long been the brains. SOLON's story about "them steers" will now undergo an important revision.

DROP US A POSTAL.

We will send any person a specimen copy of the WEEKLY BLADE on application. Send us the address of your friends, and we will with pleasure mail them a copy. We will be pleased to mail one or two of our illustrated humorous "Nasby" posters to any person who will post them in a conspicuous place.

A. H. STEPHENS.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON STEPHENS, Governor of Georgia, died in Atlanta, between 12 and 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The deceased was born on his father's plantation, in Taliafero County, Ga., February 11, 1812. Mr. STEPHENS, sr., died when his son was 14 years old. Friends advanced money for college, and he graduated from the University of Georgia in 1832. In 1834 he commenced to practice law in Crawford County, where he soon gained a large practice. He first paid his college debts, and then bought his father's plantation.

In 1836-41 he was a member of the State Legislature; in 1842 he was a member of the State Senate; in 1843-59 he was in Congress, where he played a very prominent part. He was on the Committee on Territories; favored the annexation of Texas; supported CLAY for the Presidency in 1844; opposed the Clayton Compromise in 1848; took a leading part in the compromises of 1850, and was an active supporter of the Kansas and Nebraska Act in 1854. In 1860 he advocated the election of DOUGLAS, and in numerous stump speeches denounced secession, and opposed it in the Georgia State Convention. At the time when the State seceded, Mr. STEPHENS delivered an anti-secession address at Milledgeville, which was the text of Unionists both North and South. Three months afterwards he was the Vice-President of the Confederacy. In a speech at Richmond, April 22, 1861, he justified secession and pronounced slavery the corner-stone of the new government. After LEE's surrender he was imprisoned in Fort Warren for five months. In 1882 he was elected Governor of Georgia by a large majority. Even before the war it seemed a miracle that he could live an hour, but he has managed to keep himself up and do a vast amount of work for 25 years, by dint of sheer force of will. He was once described in the following manner:

The most remarkable man, in some respects, in the House of Representatives is Alexander H. Stephens. Almost every visitor at the Capitol wants to see the Georgia member, and his seat is the target for more eyes from the galleries than that of any other member. He is a mere human wreck—a living skeleton, and of the most diminutive dimensions at that. The weight of this poor wreck is said to be 85 pounds, including all his wrappings. He is in his seat every day, some times for a short time only, and on other days during the entire session. He sits in his seat for hours with his cloak over his shoulders, his little velvet smoking cap on his head, and his gloves on his hands. But if his body is weak, prostrated and emaciated, his mind is apparently as bright as ever. His deeply sunken eyes glisten with an almost unearthly brilliancy under the protruding brows as he watches the movements of others about him. His voice is shrill and piping, like that of a half-grown school-boy, but his mental faculties are unimpaired. When Mr. Stephens speaks he stands supported by his crutches, or rather he hangs upon these supports and leans against the desk at his back.

Mr. STEPHENS has published several works, chief among which are: "Constitutional View of the War," "History of the War Between the States," and "Letters and Speeches." The first had a circulation of 100,000 copies.

END OF THE NEWHALL HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

We are a curious people. A terrible accident costing the lives of scores of people happens, and horror stalks everywhere If it appears that it might have been prevented hot indignation glows and burns until it seems that they, whose carelessness or intentional act was the cause, must suffer to the fullest extent possible. [illegible] weeks pass away the excitement begins to die down. Other things come up to interest the great public. The bodies of the victims have been decently buried out of sight, the mourners have returned to their homes to get over their grief as well as they can, a Grand Jury has been appointed to find out whether anybody really was to blame or not, and then the business and social world wags on its way serenely happy in the consciousness that its duty is done. It had its day of proper horror and indignation, and there is now no reason for further thought about the matter. Those who were guilty of causing the calamity will not do it again. and anyway the Grand Jury has taken that matter in hand, so what need to be further disturbed. What can't be cured must be endured.

In truth, the investigation into the causes of a catastrophe has become a farce, and its termination in every case the same. Nobody is to blame. It is simply one of those things that must happen every once in so often to help prevent population becoming too dense.

The Newhall House horror is no exception. The Grand Jury has made its report, and a more absurd finding for a set of men who are supposed to be possessed of common sense could not be given except in case of another calamity involving similar loss of life. According to their report the house was built in as substantial a manner as such buildings usually are, egress from it was wonderfully easy, and the owners had done all that was reasonable for protection and escape in case of accident.

If all this be true, then the guests of every hotel in the country are in constant danger of their lives. They have no security that the morning sun will not find their charred bodies heaped in a mass of smoking ruins. They cannot safely lie down at night without putting their affairs in such a condition that their sudden demise will not throw them in confusion.

Doubtless this will be the end of it. The friends of the victims may be strong in their conviction that the latter were sacrificed to cupidity or criminal carelessness, but the Grand Jury has said that nobody is to blame, so there is no use of trying to do anything farther. And the confiding public will go on sleeping in fire traps and trusting to luck to live out their appointed time, while those who have in their charge large numbers of human beings will take chances for the sake of gain that they would not, if they knew that they would be held strictly responsible in case of accident.

Generosity is a good thing but justice is better in such cases as this. Milwaukee should rise up in indignation at such a finding by the grand jury, and the traveling public should demand another investigation before a different jury. Yet in the light of the past the question may well be asked, *"cui bono?"*

DO US THE FAVOR.

We want to send out thousands of specimen copies of the WEEKLY BLADE, during this month. We want names of those not now taking the BLADE. We wish any or all of our subscribers would do us the favor to send us a postal with the address of just five of their neighbors who do not take the BLADE. It will take but two minutes' time, and we would appreciate the favor.

THERE has been an earthquake in Rhode Island. This is mean in the earthquake. Why don't it tackle something of its size?

OUR GERMAN TRADE.

Below we give tables from an invaluable report issued by the Department of State at the beginning of the year, showing the extent of our trade with Germany and the relative importance of the various articles which enter into it:

Imports from Germany into the United States.

FREE OF DUTY.

Principal Articles.	1880.	1881.
Argols	$58,000	$33,000
American goods brought back	1,232,000	1,070,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	1,405,000	1,132,000
Fur-skins, undressed	422,000	475,000
Hair, manufactured	145,000	88,000
Hides and skins	630,000	580,000
India rubber and gutta percha	112,000	143,000
Rags	1,131,000	742,000
Nitrate of soda	101,000	53,000
All other	758,000	1,756,000
Total free of duty	6,497,000	6,083,000
DUTIABLE IMPORTS.		
Books, pamphlets, etc	490,000	657,000
Bristles	887,000	745,000
Buttons and button materials	2,130,000	1,696,000
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	856,000	1,098,000
Clothing	575,000	753,000
Cotton manufacturers:		
Plain and colored piece goods	53,000	58,000
Hosiery, shirts, and drawers	5,852,000	6,260,000
Jeans, denims, etc	59,000	27,000
All other	3,222,000	2,544,000
Total cotton goods	9,186,000	8,899,000
Earthen and china ware	490,000	598,000
Fancy goods	1,890,000	2,813,000
Linen manufactures	1,345,000	1,194,000
Fruits and nuts	800,000	319,000
Furs and dressed fur-skins	518,000	448,000
Glass and glassware	1,776,000	1,502,000
Hair, and manufactures of	333,000	209,000
Iron and steel:		
Pig iron	65,000	254,000
Bar iron	129,000	27,000
Old and scrap iron	1,425,000	1,435,000
All other iron and manufacturers of	143,000	61,000
Steel ingots, bars, etc	132,000	91,000
Steel rails	128,000	133,000
Cutlery	653,000	650,000
All other steel goods	450,000	687,000
Total iron and steel	3,125,000	4,338,000
Jewelry, &c	101,000	112,000
Leather	583,000	653,000
Gloves	1,346,000	1,734,000
All other manufactures of	154,000	222,000
Metals and manufactures of	446,000	452,000
Musical instruments	676,000	1,097,000
Paintings, chromos, statuary, etc	247,000	281,000
Paints	175,000	145,000
Papier mache and manufactures of	714,000	857,000
Precious stones	716,000	915,000
Provisions	149,000	154,000
Seeds	118,000	74,000
Silk goods	8,074,000	7,246,000
Straw goods	107,000	430,000
Watches and watch movements	1,115,000	1,509,000
Wines	234,000	241,000
Cabinet ware and household furniture	230,000	229,000
Wool:		
Raw	95,000	39,000
Cloths and cassimeres	2,081,000	2,793,000
Shawls	120,000	83,000
Dress goods	760,000	962,000
Hosiery	176,000	331,000
Other manufactures	1,088,000	[illegible]
Zinc	[illegible]	72,000
All other dutiable goods	1,535,000	1,345,000
Total dutiable	45,714,000	45,907,000
Grand total, free and dutiable	$52,211,000	$52,989,000
Exports from the United States to Germany.		
Agricultural implements	$301,000	$235,000
Blacking	17,000	8,000
Boneblack, &c	15,000	6,000
Books, pamphlets, etc	22,000	35,000
Bread and breadstuffs:		
Indian corn	4,082,000	5,744,000
Rye	267,000	783,000
Wheat	1,387,000	103,000
Flour	68,000	103,000
All other	70,000	68,000
Total bread and breadstuffs	5,874,000	10,210,000
Carriages and carts	22,000	25,000
Carriages, railroad	27,000	4,000
Clocks	60,000	69,000
Copper and manufactures of	45,000	29,000
Cotton, raw	17,720,000	25,616,006
Cotton manufactures	170,000	169,000
Drugs and medicines	162,000	251,000
Dye-stuffs	406,000	841,000
Fancy articles	34,000	87,000
Fruits, dried, green, and preserved	326,000	571,000
Furs and fur skins	1,248,000	983,000
Glass and glassware	36,000	32,000
Hemp manufactures	55,000	75,000
Hides and skins	51,000	92,000
Merino, Mestiza, [illegible] other wools of M[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufactures	210,000	215,000
Machinery	370,000	288,000
Steel manufactures	35,000	55,000
Jewelry	29,000	26,000
Leather	931,000	842,000
manufactures	101,000	65,000
Musical instruments	90,000	128,000
Rosin and turpentine	366,000	359,000
Oil cake	38,000	59,000
Petroleum	8,870,000	8,818,000
Oils, all other	136,000	249,000
Paintings and engravings	23,000	26,000
Paper and stationery	74,000	77,000
Plated ware	15,000	19,000
Printing presses and type	21,000	22,000
Provisions:		
Bacon and hms	1,786,000	3,156,000
Beef, salted or cured	178,000	140,000
Butter	664,000	279,000
Cheese	45,000	12,000
Fish	72,000	69,000
Lard	6,380,000	8,019,000
Meats, preserved	390,000	292,000
Oysters	23,000	37,000
Pork	79,000	108,000
All other	10,000	9,000
Total provisions	9,527,000	12,111,000
Seeds, clover	841,000	172,000
Sewing machines	542,000	523,000
Spermaceti	26,000	27,000
Spirits, distilled from grain	146,000	129,000
Spirits of turpentine	169,000	102,000
Starch	119,000	127,000
Sugar, candy, and molasses	80,000	89,000
Tallow	749,000	471,000
Tinware	13,000	6,000
Leaf tobacco	4,094,000	3,430,000
Tobacco manufactures	80,000	66,000
Sailing vessels	72,000	43,000
Wearing apparel	82,000	49,000
Whalebone	121,000	163,000
Wine	69,002	3,000
Wood and manufactures of:		
Boards, clapboards, etc.	87,000	70,000
Shooks, staves, etc	61,000	78,000
Logs, masts, spars, etc.	279,000	309,000
All other	81,000	49,000
Household furniture	87,000	100,000
Wooden ware	32,000	29,000
All other manufactures	171,000	102,000
Wool manufactures	9,000	6,000
Zinc manufactures	59,000	24,000
All other manufactures	400,000	357,000
All other manufactured articles	265,000	203,000
Total domestic exports	$86,292,000	$68,860,000

The above tables are necessary to a fair understanding of the commercial problem, and the elements which may enter into the complications that are sure to follow the hostile action towards our country in singling out American pork, under a lying pretext for exclusion from German ports.

Our Government cannot afford to ignore this course by a Nation pretending to be friendly and enjoying many advantages from a commercial comity that we have established with it, and which it now violates, to our great detriment, upon a false pretext, and without a word of explanation to us. If the edict had prohibited the introduction of all foreign pork into the Empire, we could, of course, have no reason for complaint, but Russian pork, which is the chief competitor of our products, is admitted as usual.

Minister SARGENT, writing from Berlin, January 1, says:

I have the honor to report that a very strong feeling of opposition has been aroused in Berlin and other German Cities, as well as in the manufacturing districts generally, against the threatened exclusion of American pork products.

* * * * * * *

There is considerable feeling on the part of the opponents of prohibition in the Reichstag in view of this threatened snap judgment, and a leading member of that body characterized it to me as a "mean trick."

The pretense of sanitary reasons is becoming the thinnest veil, which has been torn into shreds, and which is now apparently insisted upon as an excuse to the United States. The Berliner *Tribune*, a powerful organ of the Progressists, clearly showed in an article published on Saturday, the 30th ultimo, that it appears from official reports that from 1877 to 1879 there was an average of 33 deaths from trichinosis, and that the average has increased since then; and yet it asserts there has not proved to be one case of death, or even disease, from eating American pork.

On the other hand it is shown that the methods of preparing export meat in the United States are absolute death to trichina. It says that in every case of death from eating pork it has been from the use of freshly-slaughtered German, Russian or Hungarian pork. It holds that the American assertion that diseased meat is never exported from our country is maintained, and such meat is too rapid in decomposition to be prepared for export. In a word, as it shows, there is no sanitary objection to American pork. It gives the true explanation by saying it is a thorn in the flesh of German proprietors that a pound of American pork can be sold here for 10 pfennig less than the home product.

* * * * * * *

The movement is merely selfish, and in disregard of the interests of the United States. The only argument which would be effective against the measure would be the fear of reprisals. We could not insist upon any people receiving from us articles deleterious to health, but we can as little submit to the exclusion of our products upon false pretenses—pretenses so obviously false as in this instance.

As Mr. SARGENT says, the only argument we can now use is reprisal. We must meet exclusion with exclusion. If they make our interests suffer from designed malice, we must make theirs suffer until they desist. If they cut off $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 of our trade in pork products—about one-fifth of their total purchases from us, we must find some excuse for excluding their silk, woolen and products from this country. We will not have much trouble in finding as good a pretext as that of trichina in American pork. That of poisonous dyes and fraudulent "weighting" of textile fabrics with earths will be quite sufficient.

P. J. SHERIDAN.

A good deal of interest will be felt in the developments in regard to Mr. P. J. SHERIDAN, one of the Irish-American leaders of New York, and an editor of the *Irish World*, a paper devoted to the Irish cause. The English Government has applied for his extradition upon the ground that he was one of the instigators of the assassination of Lord CAVENDISH and Mr. BURKE. This he emphatically denies. According to the law made by the two Governments, he will not be surrendered until such evidence of criminality is found as shall satisfy the court that it would be justified in ordering his commitment, if the crime had been committed where the accused was arrested.

Mr. SHERIDAN's preliminary examination will, therefore, take place in New York. It is claimed that he went to Ireland last Summer and in the disguise of a priest incited to the terrible deeds of murder. The informer CAREY mentions him as one of those whose evil influence led to the perpetration of the crime that shocked the world.

Mr. SHERIDAN will have a chance to prove his innocence before he is given up to the English Government. This done, he will have no further trouble. But he need not depend upon any feeling of sympathy for the Irish cause to procure his liberation. The United States would like to see Ireland free, but she does not believe that any such act of brutal, cowardly assassination will help her cause. Therefore Mr. SHERIDAN will be tried fairly and without sentimentalism either way, and the result will probably be accepted by the British Government without protest, even if it is acquittal.

SILK CULTURE.

Last week the Silk Culture Association held its annual meeting in Philadelphia, and the proceedings there show two things conclusively: First, that interest in this industry is rapidily increasing and that it is taking rapid strides forward in this country, and second, that silk growing can be carried on successfully over a wonderfully wide extent of the United States.

Prizes were distributed to the growers of the finest and best cocoons. Last year the same thing was done and the competitors came from only four States, while this year they represented 12. The first premium was given to a woman in San Rafael, Cal. Others went to Florida, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and even to Kansas. This gives an idea of what a variety of soil and climate can yet be adapted to this industry.

A very marked feature of the last year's development was the great number of farmers' wives and daughters who have purchased eggs to make a beginning in an industry that will give them remunerative employment in the intervals of their other labors. Besides those who have already entered into the work, every association has received innumerable letters of inquiry in regard to its possibilities.

From present appearances the United States will, in the not far distant future, be able to supply its own silk manufactories with raw material, instead of being compelled to pay large sums to foreign producers.

"ADULTERATION" OF BEER.

Rep. WEITZEL, of Cincinnati, will shortly make a bid for immortality by the introduction of a bill "to prevent the adulteration of beer." It prohibits the use of rice or cornmeal in the manufacture of the beverage. The penalty for violation of any of the provisions of the bill is a fine of from $100 to $500 and imprisonment from 30 to 90 days. The bill provides for a State Inspector, at a salary of $3,000, to be appointed by the Governor. For each keg inspected a fee of five cents will be charged, and the whole of such collection has to be paid into the State Treasury.

This is worse than nonsense. Beer made from corn-meal, rice or glucose is just as healthful in every way as if made from barley malt. If WEITZEL has such a tender regard for the health of the people of Ohio he had better direct his attention to some of the many really flagrant adulterations of their food and drink. No one is being hurt to the extent of a twitch of his little finger by the substitution of rice or corn-products for barley as brewing stock. The injury to the health of our citizen all comes from too general efforts to manage 10 glasses where they have need and capacity for but one. If Mr. WEITZEL knows any remedy for this, he will become a benefactor to his species by applying it.

GERMAN instructors of the blind are favoring the introduction of short-hand into asylums. The blind learn to read handwriting by the ridges and depressions left by the pen. As, of course, they have to feel every letter, it takes a great deal of time to read a few lines, besides the possibility of mistake from the similarity of different letters. In short-hand the risk of error is done away with and less space is taken for the longest word in the vocabulary than for a single letter in the old system.

ILLUSTRATED BIBLE BIOGRAPHY.

The demand for this excellent book is increasing, and our sales are now larger than ever before. The majority of our new subscribers will want a copy, but as we have less than 800 left, it will not be long before we will have to announce them exhausted. It is a large, handsome, illustrated $3 book for $1.25, postpaid by mail. See description on eighth page.

THE "Oyster War," now being waged by the Commonwealth of Virginia against the Maryland "pirates," has some features of romance. A special telegram to the *Enquirer* gives an incident which is worthy the pen of COOPER or MARRYAT:

The exciting event of to-day was the chase of the pirate sloop, "Dancing Molly." The Captain and his crew of three men had gone ashore in search of food, when another pirate boat far out in the bay signaled the fact that Gov. Cameron's steamer was approaching, and gave warning to move quickly. The Captain's wife and two daughters were the only persons on the "Dancing Molly." They called in vain for the crew, who were out of sight and hearing of the small craft lying close in one of the inlets of the eastern shore, and as the steady splash of the wheels of the Virginia steamer were heard distinctly, the plucky females determined to attempt to run the blockade and reach the neutral waters despite the frowning cannons, which were already visible. The mother took the helm and the two daughters unfurled the sails, and the "Dancing Molly," which was forced to do much quick tacking in order to reach the mouth of the inlet, moved off.

The other vessels of the pirate fleet were safely out. The breeze was not exactly in favor of the fleeing craft, and the "Reed" succeeded in gaining rapidly on her. For a short while the race was nip and tuck between the Virginia gun-boat and the piratical sloop, the first aiming to reach the mouth of the inlet and blockade, while the latter was straining every sail to get out. The pirate's wife and daughters were equal to the emergency. All were skilled in handling the sails, and they were determined not to be taken. The Government steamer began sending solid shot over the water as a warning to surrender, but the "Dancing Molly" and her crew did not take in their sails, and safely got out of the inlet, and then, with the stiff breeze in her favor, left the big steamer far in her wake and easily joined the balance of Admiral Skaggs' fleet in neutral waters. The chase, which was witnessed from the shore, was very exciting, and although the people on the Virginia side hate the oyster pirates, they really wished for the escape of the tiny craft when they saw it was simply manned by three women, and when the "Dancing Molly" got safely out the group of Virginians chivalrously gave three cheers for the pirate's plucky wife and daughters.

THOMAS W. PALMER, chosen United States Senator by the Michigan Legislature, was born in Detroit, on Jan. 25, 1830. He entered college at Ann Arbor, where he remained for a year, but was forced to leave on account of eye-disease. He went to Lake Superior to rest his eyes, and was so far benefited that he resumed his studies, but was again compelled to leave in 1848. He went with five companions to Spain, where he remained for some months, traveling through the country on foot. From Spain he went to South America, returning by way of New Orleans. In 1850 he engaged in business in Wisconsin, returning to Detroit in 1853. Two years after, he married Miss LIZZIE P. MERRILL, daughter of a prominent lumberman. For a number of years he engaged in business with his father-in-law. He has been a prominent politician for a score of years, serving on various municipal boards. In 1876 he was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress, but in 1878 he declined the nomination, though urgently pressed upon him. In the same year he was a member of the State Senate. Mr. PALMER is one of the most finished orators in Michigan, and is a man of scholarly tastes, extensive reading and wide general attainments.

HAILEY is the capital of the new mining El Dorado, "the Wood River Country." Fabulous reports come of the wealth of silver found there, and with this are great quantities of zinc and other metals. They expect to produce $5,000,[illegible] that in 1884. They have already begun the erection of a $30,000 hotel at Hailey. Business lots sell from $250 to $1,000, and dwelling lots from $100 to $250. Board at the hotels is from $12 to $16 a week, and in private houses from $7 to $10. Mechanics are in demand at from $4 to $8 a day, while clerks and bookkeepers are at a discount at from $50 to $125 per month. Distances: Hailey to Salt Lake, 359 miles; to San Francisco, 1,157; to Denver, 846; to Omaha, 1,256; to Chicago, 1,746. The fare from Missouri River points to Hailey is about $78 for first-class, $60 second-class and $45 for emigrant passage.

THE end of the GORRINGE-CHANDLER trouble is not yet. GORRINGE now says CHANDLER is ROACH's lobbyist and did not move against him until he had refused to buy ROACH's ship-yard, which the latter wanted to sell him. GORRINGE could not fight back while he was in the Navy. But now he is footloose he will made a savage fight. The records in the Navy Department show of him what they show of no other officer who was ever in the service. He has never been reported for anything, not even the slightest infraction of the rules and regulations of the Navy. GORRINGE's friends say that at the next session of Congress, CHANDLER's course toward him will be investigated with a view to restoring him to the Navy. He is not contemplating permanently returning to the service by simply as a vindication.

AMERICAN literature has reason to be proud of *The Critic*, of New York, which is all that its name implies, and as able a specialist in that field as any country posseses. Each number has criticisms by leading writers and thinkers in the country, who sign them with their own names, and besides there are pages of editorial criticisms, which are always able and conscientious. To know what *The Critic* thinks of a book is to have a very firm and safe foundation for one's own opinions, and rising from its perusal one has a trustworthy guide as to what books received during the week are worth reading, and what their respective values are. In these days of wholesale book-making such a sure and skilful taster is simply invaluable to the general reader.

WE buy about a million dollars worth of goods from Germany every week—exact figures, $51,211,000 in 1880, and $52,989,000 in 1881. This is a trade which they can ill afford to lose. The values of the principal articles imported from Germany in 1881 were:

Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	$2,132,000
Rags	1,131,000
Books, etc	637,000
Bristles	1,000,000
Buttons and button materials	1,696,000
Clothing	752,000
Cotton goods	9,178,000
Fancy goods	2,817,000
Linen	1,194,000
Glass and glassware	1,502,000
Iron and steel	3,337,000
Leather and manufactures of	1,000,000
Gloves	1,734,000
Musical instruments	1,097,000
Silk goods	7,246,000
Watches and watch movements	1,509,000
Wines	242,000
Cloths and cassimeres	2,793,000
Other manufactures of wool	2,000,000

FIVE BOOKS FOR $2.

We are still sending five cloth bound novels for $2. So cheap are these books that those ordering once are sure to order again. Send 50 cents for a single volume. Baron Munchausen, 60 cents.

ANYBODY can sell a good subscription book, and the best selling book of this season is "Nasby in Exile." Write the Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Sen. Orville H. Platt has been elected member of the Republican National Committee in place of the late Marshal Jewell. ——Three acres planted in tobacco last year, netted Mr. Harris, a Dyer (Tenn.) County farmer nearly as much as his 10 acres in cotton.——Farm laborers are scarce in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, and they demand at least $3 more per month than they did last year.——A farmer of Clark County, Kentucky, reported last week the capture of the first grasshopper of the season, full-grown and vigorous.——At Lancaster, Texas, a bin containing 3,000 bushels of cotton seed exploded recently with a report which shook the houses near by, and could be heard two miles away. The cause is said to have been natural generation of gases.——The Mexican Central Road has satisfactorily placed a loan of $6,000,000.——The Governor of Florida has signed a bill to incorporate the International Railroad and Steamship Company, of which Gen. Gordon is the leading spirit, and a track will be built down the peninsular to Key West.——Judge Major, sitting at Frankfort, Ky., has held that the State has the right to tax all railroads in the State in the manner arrived at by the Railway Commission.——Jim Elliott, the prize fighter, was killed in a Chicago restaurant in a fight with Jere Dunn.——Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, has been elected to succeed Thomas W. Ferry in the United States Senate.——A valuable deposit of mica, mixed with copper, has been discovered in Buckingham County, Va.——It is estimated that the sales of tobacco in Danville, Va., the present year will foot up 40,000,000 pounds.——A cable 20,440 feet long has been manufactured at Trenton, N. J., for a San Francisco cable road.——John Letcher, the rebel War Governor of Virginia, is almost a wreck physically and mentally. He is confined to his room, and barely recognizes his friends. ——After Mr. Edwin Booth finishes his professional tour in Europe, he will return to America, and it is stated that he will spend the Summer in Newport.——In the first star route trial, Col. George Bliss, special counsel for the Government, was paid $15,000 besides hotel and railway expenses, and since then has received several thousand dollars. Merrick was given about the same amount, and Kerr has extracted from the Federal treasury $17,000 or more within the past year.——A verdict of not guilty has been rendered in the Crook murder trial at Logan, O.——A supposed incendiary fire at Youngstown, O., destroyed property valued at $70,000.——The report that Winter wheat throughout Central Illinois has been winter-killed, is denied. ——Mr. Justice Field, of the United States Supreme Court, expects to visit Japan during the coming Summer.——Oscar Wilde, according to a private letter from London, gave his mother half of the money that he made in America.——Mrs. McCourt, who married Sen. Tabor, of Colorado, the other day, was a divorced woman, as he was a divorced man.——The steamer bearing Gen. Diaz and party has arrived in New Orleans.——The total interest debt of the United States, March 1, was $1,354,895,750.——Chicago's bank clearings for last week were $55,039,098.18, being about $410,000 more than for the corresponding week last year. The total clearings for February were $170,243,638; in February last year they were $160,744,777.——Three hundred thousand persons have petitioned President Arthur for the pardon of Sergeant Mason, but the would-be avenger of Garfield's death is still in the Albany Penitentiary.——All the United States Senators of the next Congress are elected. There will be 38 Republicans, 36 Democrats, and two Virginia Readjusters. The net Democratic loss is [illegible] and the Republicans gain one, and the Readjusters one.——There were 272 business failures in this country in the past seven days, an increase of 42 over the preceding period of seven days.——Congressman Blackburn, of Kentucky, declares that the Speaker of the next National House of Representatives will be a Kentuckian, no matter what his name may be. ——Rev. George W. Hinkle, rector of Grace Church, Cleveland, wants to be a confessor. He announces that at any time he will receive the private confession of any member of the denomination.——There are great expectations in reference to the recent discovery of gold in the Delare District, Alaska, and large emigration is expected.——The Toronto body-snatching cases were settled, the accused paying the expenses and refunding the money received for the return of the bodies.——Owing to the large quantities of Mexican silver dollars in circulation in Cuba, they are beginning to be accepted at 95 cents on the dollar. ——The Anchor Steamship Company are organizing a mail line between Liverpool and New York.——The election of Most Rev. Edward W. Benson as Archbishop of Canterbury has been confirmed.——The remains of J. Howard Payne will arrive in New York from Tunis on the 15th instant. They will be taken in charge of by a naval officer, and, without ceremony, conveyed to Oak Hill Cemetery. The final burial will take place June 9, with appropriate ceremonies.——Through sleeping cars will soon be run between New York and New Orleans. ——The subscriptions for Exposition buildings in St. Louis have reached $600,000.——The iron masters at Pittsburg say the new Tariff on iron necessitates a reduction of wages to workmen. The latter will strike if any attempt is made in this direction.——On Monday the memorial tablet on the house formerly occupied by Prof. S. F. B. Morse, in Rome, was unveiled in the presence of the American Minister and a large crowd of guests.——In Massachusetts there is one divorce to 21 marriages; in Vermont, New Hampshire and Connecticut about one to 14; in Rhode Island one to 12; in Maine one to eight.——Mr. Judah P. Benjamin, who has just retired from an active law practice in England, is stated to have made $125,000 during his last year. The Law Times, of London, says that his largest single fee in England was 1,000 guineas, but while in the United States he once received 10 times as much.——Three men have been arrested in Springfield, O., for a swindling the people of Marysville by drawing up contracts to cure diseases, which their victims were asked to sign, these documents afterward turning out to be promissory notes.——Thirty-two of the States and all of the Territories now hold biennial sessions of the Legislature, and the balance of the States will no doubt soon adopt the same system. A similar proposition was rejected by the New York House last week by the close vote of 43 to 42, a large number of members being absent or not voting.——Some of the outgoing Congressmen had a sharp eye open to their individual future before the adjournment. Five of them received official appointments last week—namely, Messrs. Williams, of Wisconsin, Jorgensen and Paul of Virginia, Darrall, of Louisiana and Errett, of Pennsylvania. ——The debt of the State of Tennessee, incurred mainly by aiding railroads, is about $40,000,000.——Eighteen lives were lost by a disaster to the Lower Mississippi River steamboat Yazoo, about 25 miles above New Orleans, Saturday night.——By a new law, the Postoffice Department will issue "postal notes" of $5 and less, in July, to be used for the transmission of small sums of money by mail—good for 30 days.——Of the 10,670 bills and joint resolutions introduced during the session of the late Congress, less than 300 passed through both houses. Not over a dozen of the unsuccessful measures deserved favorable action, and the country is none the worse off because of their failure.

Correspondence.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Veto of the Five Cent Fare Bill—Something About Rents and Moving—Frightened by Wiggins—How A Type Struck it Fat—Changes in Journalism—Origin of a Remarkable and Well Known Poem—The War on Rum Shops—Various Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

NEW YORK, March 3, 1883.

Hail Columbia! The first really pleasant Saturday since the year began is passing over. But though the elements are at peace there is much excitement in the public mind over the action of the Governor in vetoing the bill to compel the elevated roads to carry passengers at all hours of day and night for five cents. I have said all along that such would be the result. The bill may pass over the veto, but I do not think it will. If it does it will be stopped by injunction and the Court of Appeals will declare the Legislature's action unconstitutional. When the public gets up a craze it goes blind. Which of the fare-reducing advocates stopped to reflect that the success of their movement would ruin nearly all the 15 or 20 surface railroads, destroy their prosperity, and throw five to ten thousand men out of work? Not one of them, of course.

ABOUT RENTS AND MOVING.

The annual moving day comes on apace, but it is some consolation to know that this abominable custom of moving on the 1st of May is dying out. A few years ago no one thought of renting a house or of moving on any other day in the year, and while the boys and girls of England were supposed to be dancing around the flower-covered May pole our girls and boys were dancing through the streets with bundles of household goods. But 10 or 20 years ago we began the custom of renting by the month and moving when we pleased. The erection of tenement houses and flats has widened the custom, and so the universal flitting on May Day has gone out of custom.

This year it is a comfort to people in moderate circumstances to know that there will be no general advance in rents, except perhaps in a few business localities. In houses to live in there will be rather a reduction than an increase. There are many thousands of new tenements now empty, and many of them have been empty two or three years. Then, too, the elevated roads give people a chance to get out of the crowded part of the Town, and the Brooklyn bridge will give a chance by railroad to Long Island. Indeed, City landlords will do well to get tenants at old prices. Most of the real estate agents are of the opinion that for dwelling houses there will be a slight reduction.

SCARED BY WIGGINS.

They do say that some people along the seashore at Rockaway are really alarmed about the high tide promised some time this month by Wiggins or some other crank, and seriously think of moving inland, which reminds me that before the big blast was let off in Hell Gate some years ago there were people living in the neighborhood who packed up their valuables and went down to Williamsburg, really expecting some terrible disaster. When the explosion came there was no noise of consequence, and no tremor of the earth. A great mass of water was thrown up perhaps 50 feet, and a heavy smoke rolled out. Not a stone came to the surface, and the thousands of people who lined the banks of the river on the New York side hardly knew when the explosion took place. Which also reminds that many years ago there was a religious crank in Syracuse who prophesied that on a certain day that wicked town was to sink into the earth. As Syracuse is built over a salt lake such an occurrence was at least possible. A number of families took stock in the prophecy and moved off to the high ground of Onondaga hill. When they came back there was no end of laughing at them.

A PRINTER'S REMINISCENCE.

A bit of a strike among the printers in one of our large establishments recalls a personal item never yet told by types that may interest the craft. A good many years ago a jour type-sticker from the country, just out of his apprenticeship, made his appearance in this great City to try his fortune. He got work in a book-printing establishment in Vesey street and soon found himself sticking type on an English work in two huge volumes—I think it was a "Life of St. Paul." It was to be done, page for page, exactly like the original. As it went on, the City typos took occasion to jibe the green fellow from the country, and when one of them got a "fat" take, such as half a page blank at the end of a chapter, he would show it to greeny, and laugh. The copy, by the way, was given out, two leaves, or four pages at a take, so a man might get no fat, and he might get the end and the beginning of a chapter, which would be more than one of his four pages clear grease. Not heeding his tormentors the country greenhorn set his dull wits to work. He found for whom the book was being done, and one morning he spruced up and went to Appleton's to spy out the land. He said (which was a fib) that a clergyman, a friend in the country, thought of buying the book, and added that he wished the typo to look at it and give him an idea of its contents. With great pleasure the country printer was handed a copy of the work on which he was setting type. He hastily ran over the table of contents and jotted down the page on which each of the ... pages began. Then he turned the leaves and noted the amount of "fat" in each case. Thanking Mr. Daniel Appleton, and saying that he would write to his friend, the greenhorn departed. It happened that his "stand" was near the foreman's desk, and he could easily keep the run of the takes given out. When there was a fat grab coming he would hurry up, or delay, or hide away an unfinished take, so as to come in at the right moment. The result soon became apparent; he scooped the lion's share of the fat, and the City printers began to laugh on the wrong side of their mouths. When he reckoned up the matter, after three month's work, he found that while an equal distribution of fat would have given him about 10 per cent. of it, he had, through his stupid country greenness, gobbled nearly 44 per cent. The secret has never been told until now, except on one occasion to a few friends when the greenhorn from the country was President of Typographical Union No. 6, and a member of the Common Council of this City. The printing establishment has gone, its owner is dead, all the Appleton's of that period are dead, and City Common Council has fallen so low that the green typo from the country is ashamed to acknowledge that he ever belonged to it.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.

It is understood that Mr. John Ford, or as some write it, Foord, has got control of the Brooklyn *Union-Argus*, and will be its editor. The paper has been a losing property for many years, and if the new proprietor brings its head above water he may be congratulated. Of course it is to continue as a Republican sheet—"organ" is odious, and if the Republicans of Brooklyn cannot give it a living support they should be ashamed of themselves. Mr. Ford is a Nova Scotian, I believe, small of stature, with blue eyes, quiet and undemonstrative in demeanor, and is deservedly popular. No one outside could tell exactly what his power was on the *Times*. That paper, like the *Tribune*, has never found an editor worthy to stand in its first editor's shoes. Henry S. Raymond and Horace Greely left no successors. John Bigelow tried the *Times*, and failed. Louis J. Jennings did better, but he was too erratic and headstrong for the man who was and is now the real editor of the *Times*—Mr. George Jones. Looking back to the days before the war, when the *Tribune* and *Times* had their great captains at the helm, and looking at those since at the helm, one can hardly help quoting: "Pigmies, though perched on Alps, are pigmies still."

SOMETHING NEW ABOUT A REMARKABLE POEM.

Readers of mature years cannot fail to remember that at almost regular intervals there appears in the public prints an anonymous poem, entitled, according to the fancy of the copyist, "Lines on a Skeleton," "Verses on a Skull," or something of the sort. It is said they were found pinned to a case containing a skeleton in the British or some other museum in London, and that much inquiry, but in vain, was made to find the author. It first appeared in the London *Chronicle*, I think, over half a century ago, and as commonly printed, runs as follows:

LINES ON SEEING A SKELETON.

Behold this Ruin! 'Twas a skull
Once of ethereal spirit full;
This narrow cell was Life's retreat,
This space was Thought's mysterious seat.
What beauteous visions filled this spot,
What dreams of pleasures long forgot.
Nor hope, nor love, nor joy, nor fear,
Have left one trace of record here.

Beneath this moldering canopy
Once shone the bright and busy eye;
Nay, start not at the dismal void,
If social love that eye employed,
If with no lawless fire it gleamed,
But through the dews of kindness beamed,
That eye shall be forever bright
When stars and suns are sunk in night.

Within this hollow cavern hung
The ready, swift and tuneful tongue;
If falsehood's honey it disdained,
And where it could not praise was chained;
If bold in Virtue's cause it spoke,
Yet gentle concord never broke,
That silent tongue shall plead for thee
When time unveils eternity.

Say, did these fingers delve the mine,
Or with its envied rubies shine?
To hew the rock or wear the gem
Can little now avail to them;
But if the page of truth they sought,
Or comfort to the mourner brought,
These hands a richer meed shall claim
Than all that wait on wealth or fame.

Avails it whether bare or shod
These feet the paths of duty trod;
If from the bowers of ease they fled
To seek affliction's humble shed,
If grandeur's guilty bribe they spurned,
And home to Virtue's cot returned,
These feet with angel's wings shall vie,
And tread the palace of the sky.

No one will deny that the verses are well-written, and are full of vigor and appropriate imagery. But the modesty of the author will be better understood when it is known that he or she stole the ideas and much of the language. In wading through the third volume of my old scrap books, amid a dreary waste of Laura Matilda verses of no value, I came across the mine from which the modest author of the above verses quarried his material. The Scrap Book verses were published more than 100 years ago. I copy *verb. et. lit.*:

UPON THE SIGHT OF A SKELETON.

Stay, start not at that *Skeleton*,
'Tis your own picture which you shun;
Alive it did resemble thee,
And thou, when dead, like that shall be;
Converse with it, and you will say
You cannot better spend the day;
You little think how you'll admire
The language of those bones and wire.

The tongue is gone, but yet each joint
Reads, lectures, and can speak t' the point;
When all your *Moralists* are read,
You'll find no tutors like the *dead*.

If in truth's paths those *feet* have trod,
'Tis all one whether bare or shod;
If used to travel to the door
Of th' afflicted and the poor,
Though to the dance they were estranged
And ne'er their own rude motion changed,
Those feet now wing'd may upward fly,
And tread the palace of the sky.

Those hands were ne'er with murther stain'd,
Nor filled with wealth unjustly gained,
Nor greedily all honors grasp'd,
But to the poor man's cry unclasp'd;
It matters not if in the mine
They delv'd, or did with rubies shine.

Here grew the *Lips*, and in that place,
Where now appears a vacant space,
Was fix'd the *Tongue*, an organ still
Employed extremely well or ill.
I know not if it could rebuke,
If vers'd in language of the court;
But this I safely can aver,
That, if it was no *Flatterer*;
If it *traduced* no man's repute,
But where it could no praise was mute;
If no *false* promises it made;
If it sung anthems; if it prayed;
'Twas a blest tongue and will prevail
When Wit and *Eloquence* shall fail.

If wise as *Socrates* that skull
Had ever been, 'tis now as dull
As *Midas's*; or if its wit
To that of *Midas* did submit,
'Tis now as full of plot and skill,
As is the Head of *Machiavel*;
Proud laurels once might shade that brow,
Where not so much as hair grows now.

Prime instances of Nature's skill,
The eyes did once those hollows fill;
Were they quick-sighted, sparkling, clear,
As those of hawks and eagles are?
Or say, did they with moisture swim,
And were distorted, bleared and dim?
Yet if they were from envy free,
Nor loved to gaze on vanity;
If none with scorn they did behold,
Nor with lascivious glances rowled,
Those eyes, more bright and piercing grown,
Shall view the great Creator's throne;
They shall behold the invisible,
And on eternal glories dwell.

See, not the least remains appear
To show where Nature plac'd the *Ear*.
Who knows if it were musical,
Or could not judge of sounds at all?
Yet if it were to counsel bent,
To caution and reproof attent,
When the shrill trump shall rouse the dead,
And others have their sentence read,
That ear shall with these sounds be blest:
Welcome, and enter into rest.

(Signed.) PHILO-MUSEUS.

The construction of the poem as first given when compared with the crude work of "Philo Museus," shows that the adapter was a very Boucicault in his methods of adaptation. Though I have seen the poem many times within the last 40 years, I have never seen a name given as author; not even one of the 40 writers of "Beautiful Snow" or "You Kissed Me," has laid claim to it.

BROKEN BITS.

The liquor war goes on bravely, and there seems to be some hope of there being a limit put to the promiscuous granting of licenses.

Morbid idiots are hanging around the Tombs in the hope of seeing some favored mortal who has enjoyed the high privilege of speaking to the men who are a death-watch over a pair of murderers, who are sentenced to be hung on Friday.

That killing of Jimmy Elliott in Chicago, has much discouraged the prize-fighting fraternity here. Public sentiment is becoming strong against these savages, and they are not likely to have much of a show in our City.

The Passion Play is dead, whether Morse is convicted or not. The public have lost all interest in it, and even if produced it would not draw good houses for a week.

Yo will find "nobody" to blame for the massacre of the 16 little girls and boys at the Fourth street school. If any verdict is given it will be of the ancient pattern in England, "Died by the visitation of God."

For a wonder the President's nominations for New York offices are very generally praised. Mr. Arthur, as those who know him personally are aware, is a very courteous man.

ZENO.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Democrats and the Revenue Bill—The Raid on the Detectives—The Michigan Senator—Washington Items.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade:

WASHINGTON, March 2.

You will know the fate of the Revenue Bill before this reaches you, but all that can be said is that the indications point to its failure. From the first the Democrats have had one object in view and it has been pursued with wonderful adroitness. In the House, without much open filibustering, they were able to talk it to death. In the Senate a bill was passed, but the Democrats in the House have used every pretext to delay it and prevent its passage. Mr. Randall, after being named one of the conferees, took his declination so deliberately as to make the Committee lose a whole day; then Messrs. Bayard and Beck found an excuse to withdraw from the conference causing another long delay; then every Democratic Senator that was named to supply their places found some excuse for declining, and finally Mr. Carlisle, the only Democrat from the House, left on the Committee, refused to act till the Committee was full. In this way obstacle after obstacle has been presented till, in view of the nearness to the end of the session, an agreement on the part of the conference and clear majorities in its favor in both Houses would not insure its passage. The same methods continued would certainly defeat it.

Of course there has been a great deal of bad management on the part of the majority, not the least of which was the passage of a special rule which it was believed would secure action in spite of the obstructionists. The fault of this rule, if it may be called a rule, was that it tied the House down to a certain course of action—that is, to a reference of the bill to a Conference Committee under such restriction as to prevent a vote on it as it came from the Senate. It was believed that a majority of the House would have concurred in the bill as it came from the other House. At any rate, a very large number of members desired to vote on it, and it would seem as if they had that right. But the adoption of Mr. Reed's special rule prevented it. Of course, the rule was fiercely denounced, but it seemed to be the only course left for forcing a result without taking a direct vote on the bill. If the bill fails the Democrats expect that the advantage of the conflict will be with them. They protest that they are in favor of cutting down the taxes and that the Republicans, having the majority, are responsible for not responding to the demands of the people. Their game is that of the cunning culprit who, after he has picked a pocket and is likely to be detected, sits up the cry of "stop thief!"

The point raised by the House against the Senate bill on the ground that it was a breach of its privileges, was another blunder. There was no necessity for raising the question, and the best lawyers do not regard action of the Senate as any encroachment on the rights of the House. The Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the Lower House. This was a revenue bill—not only a bill to raise money but to cut down the revenue. The House originated it, as it is conceded, but it is complained that the Senate encroached on the prerogatives of the House when it amended the original bill by adding to it the tariff schedule. But it is held that the tariff schedule was an amendment entirely germane to the bill, inasmuch as it provided for the same object—that is the reduction of the revenue.

It is a curious incident in the history of this Tariff procedure that the Democrats who are badly divided among themselves on the measure itself are pretty well agreed on all the methods used for obstructing it. Here extremes meet. The high Tariff men and the low Tariff men act in concert. But if ever the bill can be brought to a vote a very large number of Democrats will be found voting with the Republicans. This morning (Friday) it does not look as if the Conference would agree. Kelley, the *steepest* Protectionist in the House, stands strong for Pennsylvania interests, and don't propose to let down on coal and iron and Bessemer steel. But you will notice why the Senate and House differ so widely. In the Senate, Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio have only two votes each. In the House they are the strongest States in the Union.

The charges against our detectives, to which I referred in my last, have resulted in about a dozen indictments with an assurance that more are to come. Some of the cases are sufficiently startling. If the testimony is to be accepted Miller, who has long had the public confidence, has been in the habit of planning robberies which were to be executed by professional thieves and the spoils divided among the interested parties. It was he that gave the information which resulted in the robbery of ex-Sen. Christiancy. The diamonds and other light effects taken on that occasion were worth over $5,000, but the New York "fence" who came on here and bought them paid $2,000 for them, and Miller took as his share $800. This thing has evidently been going on for years, and it is quite probable that Washington does not stand alone in the employment of thieves to protect its people. On the other hand it is evident from what has transpired that the same thing exists in other Cities. It is nearly certain that the guilty parties here were in association with others equally guilty in New York and Baltimore. What about Toledo?

In Congress, outside of the Revenue bill, things appear to be going on smoothly, and although much legislation that ought to be perfected will be lost, the general summing up at the end of the session will show that much more than the usual amount of work has been done, and generally well done. All the appropriation bills will probably get through. The Education bill, the Library bill, the bill for the relief of the liquor interest, and many others of equal importance are expected to fail. The River and Harbor bill is still in doubt. It has been pushed strongly in the House, but many people expect it to get a black eye in the Senate. Of course the Revenue bill has overshadowed all other subjects, and about half the session has been given to it. Mr. Belford, of Colorado, made an amendment to the River and Harbor bill, the object of which was to ridicule it. He wanted an appropriation of $100,000 to construct a great reservoir in his State for purposes of irrigation. This may have been as sensible as some other appropriations, but, after having a laugh over it, he withdrew it.

The final outcome of the long and fierce contest for Senator in Michigan is probably more satisfactory to the general public than to those who have failed. Of course the people here become attached to those who by long service have become familiar to Washington society and Mr. Ferry was better known than almost any other Senator. But as it was decreed that he was not to be returned for another term there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the people of Michigan have chosen so wisely, and especially that they guarded themselves against Democratic interlopers.

The public debt gets pared down at the end of every month, but the decrease for February, in view of the noise about the necessity for cutting down taxes, will hardly strike the public at large. Seven millions and a half are, however, not to be despised.

March can hardly be said to have come in like a lion at the Capital. Yesterday was not very warm, but it was clear and beautiful and filled our streets with pedestrians of both sexes. Washington is at present without any signs of green, but when she puts on her full vernal robes she will be more beautiful than ever. Meantime, the City seems to be greatly prosperous, and the arrangements for building are on a large scale. The "magnificent distances," about which the newspapers have made themselves merry, are gradually being filled up, the trees are growing splendidly and the Capitol grounds will soon be in gay attire. The lawns are in splendid condition, and when the Spring opens we shall blossom out as never before.

BUCKEYE.

FROM THE HUB.

Boston Gossip—People and Places—Here and There.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

BOSTON, Feb. 20, 1883.

The weather is clear and bright, with just enough crispness in the atmosphere to make outdoor amusement a pleasure. We have had splendid sleighing for several weeks, and thousands have daily enjoyed it out on the "mile-around"—a favorite stretch of level road lying between the city and Brighton, a near suburban town.

The sleigh of this age of luxury, with all the numerous gay trappings belonging to it, is a very gorgeous turn-out. There are the low, comfortable, easy-looking Russian sleighs, filled with handsome fur robes that reach almost to the ground on every side. A glass dasher, adorned at each side with red plumes and silver or gilded bells, also *a la* Russia curve above the horse's back, while another red plume is attached to the side of the horse's head. This style of team has become so common we think it almost an exception for a family of any means not driving one.

Then there are the dog-carts on runners, almost as common, and this Winter two or three gay "tally-ho" coaches (the style of a real English drag) also on runners instead of wheels, have put in their appearance on the road. I saw a party of men perched on the top of a turn-out of this kind the other afternoon, briskly tooting a shrill blast upon a horn (the tooting was done by only one of the party, let me add), while on the back seat were two "Jeems" with white-gloved hands rigidly crossed upon their breasts and immovable countenances blue with cold. The party tried to appear as though they were having no end of a jolly time—as an English friend of mine would put it—but I doubt it. There is a constantly moving throng, two rows abreast, each way on the Brighton road, all hugging the outer edge of the avenue, and they move along at a semi-funeral pace, leaving the center of the road for the trotters, of which there are a large number in Boston. Of course there are not a few accidents nearly every day and much reckless driving, notwithstanding a score of huge mounted policemen, who canter up and down the avenue.

Fashionable society nowadays observes the

LENTEN SEASON

as a rule, whether their form of creed observes it or not. The dissipation indulged in up to this time is so great and injurious to one's health that Dame Fashion comes again to the rescue and decrees a rest during the six weeks of repentance and fasting. Instead of balls and receptions and the German, there are milder amusements—such as quiet dinners, theater parties, and sleighing or skating parties. A well-known society lady gave a valentine dinner party last week and presented her guests with exquisitely hand-painted valentines. Another lady sent pretty written valentines to all her friends.

Now that there is a lull in fashionable gaiety, many families take this season for a trip through the South, while in New York it is the latest freak to betake one's self to the country for a season of rest and quiet.

THE THEATERS.

"What crowded houses the theaters are having, and what a lot of money flows into the till from the box office!" said an old theater-goer the other day, and with much truth.

Mary Anderson is here now, nightly appearing in a round of characters from the classic drama. I met this favorite young actress not long ago, and found her quite as charming off as on the stage. She has very sweet and engaging manners, and what I particularly admired was the quiet lady-like style of the toilets she seems to prefer when away from the theater. She is one of the young artists who has rapidly accumulated wealth. She owns a fine Summer place at Long Branch, another brownstone front in New York, and rumor says she has recently purchased a piece of property on the Hudson for which she paid $75,000. Miss Anderson is a devout Catholic and never plays during the last week in Lent.

Next week after Miss Anderson's engagement there will be a season of Italian opera with Patti and Madame Albania, as the chief attractions; then there is Scalchi the famous contralto, who shared the honors almost equally with Patti during the recent opera season in New York. The price of the best seats are $20 for the first seven performances—or the first week—during which Madame Patti and Madame Albani will each appear in two operas. This is not unreasonable, considering that every time that lovely little *diva* Adelina Patti sings she receives $4,400. Ah! who would not be a prima donna! But then there is only one Patti, and it is she alone who receives such an amount. A correspondent of a prominent musical journal in New York tells the following bit of gossip about the great and enthusiastic admiration the celebrated composer Verdi entertains for Madame Patti. When asked to name his favorite prima donna, the great man replied: "*Ma premiere*, Patti; *ma seconde*, Patti; *ma troisieme*, Patti." (My first, Patti; my second Patti; my third, Patti.)

Madame Albani—as doubtless all your readers know—is an American, who took her *nom de guerre* from the capital of the Empire State, in which City the necessary funds were obtained from the proceeds of a concert to assist her in her musical education. She is now married to Mr. Gye, the manager of Covent Garden Theater in London, where the best Italian opera is given every year.

It was here I heard Patti in "Dinorah," and as *Marguerite*; Lucca in her realistic performance as *Carmen*—a better interpretation of the role by far, than any I have yet seen, although Marie Rose and Minnie Hauk have won praise from the critics everywhere when they have appeared in the character, the latter especially being the very perfection of *Carmens*. Valleria, is another American prima donna who sang at Covent Garden last season in leading roles. In private life she is Mrs. Huchingson; she was born in Baltimore and received her musical education in Milan. A musician who was present the night she made her debut at La Scala in the role of *Berthe* in "Le Prophete" related some of the attending circumstances to me only the other day. One can easily imagine the nervousness felt by a *debutante* upon such an occasion and "little Valleria" was not an exception it seems. On the contrary, during the earlier part of the opera she was not doing herself justice at all, and the people in the orchestra who, during many rehearsals had learned to like the little American and hoped she would make a successful debut determined to help her get up her courage, so at the conclusion of one of her scenes the musicians loudly applauded. The audience, seeing the enthusiasm of the members of the great orchestra thought she must be very fine as they would not so warmly applaud an artist, so they too began to applaud loudly. The enthusiasm had its effect in screwing up the little woman's courage and she out-did even her own expectations. All this took place some time ago. Since then she has made a name for herself in both England and America, and although perhaps not so great or famous as some of her sister artists, she is always to be relied upon as an exceedingly faithful artist.

A BEAUTIFUL DRESS.

Apropos of all this theater gossip, here is a description of a dress recently worn by a pretty, fair-haired young lady—tea rose satin, with low square bodice in front and high at the back, long Swede white gloves, and tea roses in the hair, and sapphires blazing in her ears.

Can your lady readers fancy such a theatre costume? A bright contributor of one of the leading society papers in Boston, tells of a new style of decoration for a dinner party, where the cover of the table has become an important bit of art upon which to display one's taste—and purse.

Upon the cloth, the center of the table was covered with black plush, powdered with great golden marigolds; the border was cut in deep scollops and outlined with gold. On the cloth, beneath each scollop, were tiny gilt baskets—one for each lady guest—filled with bonbons.

THORNS.

DAKOTA.

The Minerals, Stock, and Other Advantages of the Black Hills.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

Having been a reader of your valuable paper for the past four year, and in that time having seen many communications therein from various parts of the United States, describing the advantages of the several localities from which said communications were written, and having seen but few communications from this country and none from the Black Hills, I deem it but just to give your readers a brief and, as far as I may be able, an accurate and concise description of not only the Black Hills, but of at least that portion of Dakota lying south of the 46th parallel.

We of the Black Hills are daily impressed with the fact from conversation with Eastern people, that even our location in the great "Northwest" is scarcely known.

The Black Hills proper is located in the southwestern corner of Dakota, between the 43d parallel on the south and 44½ on the north, and between the 104th meridian on the west and 103d on the east.

MINES.

Embraced within the above boundaries are the great mining lands of Dakota. They consist of gold, silver, mica, copper, lead, iron, coal, etc. It is a fact fast becoming known, to the mining world at least, that the largest bodies of free-milling gold ores in the world are here found. The largest stamp mills of the United States (to wit, 120 stamps) are in successful operation here. Silver ores have within the past two years been discovered, and are being mined and milled with immense profit.

The mica mines of the southern hills abound with the finest quality of mica, the ... being shipped to Eastern markets, where it ... commands the highest prices. It is a fact that there are few, if any, such openings for the investment of capital that will give such large returns as in the mines of the Black Hills, yet, in mining parlance, "the country is not half prospected."

Immense fortunes are awaiting development in our placer gulches, whose gravel and sand are rich in placer-gold which is awaiting the operation of the hydraulic system.

Though the minerals of the Black Hills constitute the chief source of wealth, yet they are by no means the only resource of this country.

AGRICULTURE.

Our agricultural lands, embracing the valleys through the foothills and along the streams, as the Denver Exposition says, "furnish an agricultural district which cannot be surpassed for raising all kinds of small grain and the hardy vegetables of the temperate zone, while between the valleys are the low rolling hills and table lands, including the so-called bad lands, vast acres of the finest wheat lands in the world." Notwithstanding the destructive hail storm that devastated a portion of our valleys, destroying, as they did, large areas of small grain, the past year has demonstrated the fact that no other mining country in the world can show a like agricultural country.

And what is said of the agricultural resources of the Black Hills section, is true in a much greater degree of all Southern Dakota, that is, south of the 46th parallel. I feel no hesitancy in stating, as a self-evident truth, that, as an agricultural and stock-raising country, Southern Dakota is not surpassed west of the Mississippi. As evidence of the wonderful productiveness of the small grains and vegetables in Dakota, we need but refer to the fact that more than three-fourths of all the land locating for agricultural purposes within the United States for the past year was made in Dakota. This fact speaks louder in Dakota's praise than could be written by the pen of the most gifted writer.

DAKOTA LAND.

Until within the last few years Dakota has been regarded by those of the East, who were seeking homes, as being largely composed of arid wastes, of barren, sterile plains. No greater error could exist. Here, within the bounds of Southern Dakota, are to be had, for the mere locating and living thereon, magnificent homes for a population of many millions. Running streams of good, pure water abound. On all these streams wood is found in quantities sufficient for fuel and fence posts for many years to come.

INDIANS.

True, there exists west of the Missouri River in Southern Dakota a great obstacle that has prevented the rapid settlement and development of that portion. I allude to the great Sioux Reservation, but happily this hindrance, to a very great extent, is about to be removed. The Commissioners appointed for that purpose have concluded treaties with all (perhaps with one exception) the tribes and lands composing said Nation for ceding to the Government and throwing open for settlement all that part of their reservation lying between the Cheyenne River on the north and the Big White River on the south, thus giving to the white settler the very "Eldorado" of this country. Within the land thus thrown open to settlement are the fertile valleys of the Cheyenne, Bad and White Rivers, three large streams traversing said section from West to East a distance of near 200 miles. The greater portion of this land is all that the agriculturist could desire.

STOCK RAISING.

Then, again, here in the hills, aside from our mineral and agricultural resources comes that of stock raising. At present this business is confined almost exclusively within the vicinity of the Black Hills. The past few years have proven beyond a doubt that this section is equal, if not superior, to any other section of the United States (perhaps with the exception of Texas) for stock-growing. It is estimated that upon the ranges in the immediate vicinity of the Hills are now over 500,000 head of stock. Cattle, sheep and horses subsist the year round with but slight loss. What Capt. J. W. Powers said in 1875 of this country has already been verified. The following is from his report: "The grazing in the Black Hills is most excellent. Nine-tenths of the whole area is covered by a thick growth of the finest wild grasses. It constitutes the great future wealth of this region and its value can hardly be over-estimated. There are, at least, 5,500 square miles, constituting some of the best ranges for cattle, horses and sheep to be found in the whole Western country.

When this Indian country shall be open for settlement it is impossible to enumerate the great number of stock that will be turned upon the increased area of range.

When it is taken into consideration that all this stock live, thrive and increase upon the nourishment that covers these ranges without the outlay of a dollar in its preparation, some estimate can be had of the immense profit the stock business of this country is to its proprietors.

The people who live in the old settled States of the East, and especially of the popular State of Ohio, and who are accustomed to the choicest corn-fed beef, can hardly realize that we, of this far Northern climate, and in the midst of a terrible Winter, are having sweeter, juicier, and in every way superior beef, than too, slaughtered direct from the ranges, than any to be found in your markets; but it is nevertheless true. I had intended when I began this letter to say something about our facilities for communication with the outside world and our prospects for early Statehood, but I find that I have already made this communication too long and will only add a word of advice to those who contemplate seeking new homes.

If you are seeking wealth, come to Dakota. If a healthy country, come to Dakota. If a home among intelligent people, come to Dakota. If a country where energy and enterprise are the leading traits, come to Dakota, "a home for the home seeker."

W. T. HAMILTON.

Deadwood, D. T., Feb. 16, 1883.

FLORIDA.

The Delights of that Paradisaical Clime.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade.

GENEVA, ORANGE, CO., Fla., Feb. 16.

I think the BLADE must travel around considerable and among an inquisitive lot by the letters received and questions asked from my former letter.

If the editor will grant me space I will endeavor to give the readers of the BLADE the truth about this much-praised and cursed Florida, providing it is always understood that I write about no other location except Geneva, 220 miles south of Jacksonville, on the St. John's River. While other locations in Florida may be equal or superior to this, from my own observation I do not know it to be so, but rather otherwise, and for that reason shall have nothing to say about them but this, that all visitors say this is the best they have visited. We are situated upon what might be termed an inland island. The St. John's River runs almost entirely around, and is navigable 200 miles south of us. Lake Jessup, three miles wide by 18 long, is west; Mullet Lake, one-half wide by two miles long, is north; Lake Henry, four by six miles, is east. The river runs through, or is connected with them. At no point within this ring of water can you get four miles from the river or lakes. Within this circle are numerous small lakes, and not over 2,500 acres of desirable land, and none of that is in the hands of speculators or land agents. While Florida's highest point is claimed to be but 60 feet above tide water; the highest here is at least 50 feet, with a gradual descent in all directions to the low river lands.

On the high lands there are no fevers, agues or other prevailing diseases. It is as healthy as any other place can be as long as we continually violate the laws of health. Florida is a singular country and its climate is governed by no climatic laws habitual to other locations. I have often heard it remarked, "that nine-tenths of Florida is its climate." It has one peculiarity its own and that one defies all the laws of the scientists. Orange County lies under a tropical sun, and claims 3,000 lakes. One-half of the land is low hummock, low, pine woods, savannas and prairies that overflow during the rainy season and are worthless for agriculture. To claim that it has a more uniform dry atmosphere than Colorado seems preposterous, but such is the fact. There has not been a time, day or night, during a continuous residence of over three years that the writer has not felt a sensation of coolness when at rest or in the shade, similar to being fanned. It is caused by the atmosphere being dryer than the body, and the rapid evaporation causes this sensation to so great a degree that you will put on a heavy coat with the ... thermometer rarely goes above 95°, and men work through the hottest of weather. Sunstroke is not known, it is a singular fact that altho we are but 18 miles from the Atlantic, with no intervening land higher than ours, with the prevailing winds from off the coast, and yet the storms seldom reach us, indeed, not oftener than once in five or 10 years. The last was two years ago in August, at the time the steamship "Vera Cruz" was lost. We are favored with gentle trade-wind breezes and has no fear of blizzards, tornados or floods. Our showers come from all points of the compass; and it is not an unusual sight to see six or eight distinct ones arising at the same time. We have no cold, disagreeable rains, but they are warm like April showers. During our dry season, lasting from one to three months (December, January and February), these sand hills do not appear to suffer from draught nor from an over-abundance of water during the rainy season (June, July and August). We have during the year 300 pleasanter days than can be found elsewhere, and 65 that will compare favorably with the best. While I read of your blizzards, snow blockades and floods, we are reveling in the delicious coolness of our trade wind breezes, with thermometer ranging between 70° and 90°. Our orange and lemon groves are in bloom, and I am indulging in strawberries, and the indolent langor begotten by this genial clime. Florida, the beautiful, is destined to be the glittering gem in Uncle Sam's diadem, the home of the invalid, the resting-place of the world-weary, and the paradise for the lazy. You see I am enthusiastic about Florida, and a three years' residence has but confirmed my opinion of its future. It is impossible for me to convey to you any conception of the beauty or healthfulness of this climate, but do not be led by me or any one else to believe there is no serpent in this Eden, for there is, and, if permitted, will in future letters introduce him with his numerous progeny to you. I wish to deceive no one or hold out inducements that will not be realized by parties coming here, and would advise all Florida immigrants to be careful.

G. A. HEATH.

JONESBORO.

The Last Battle in the Atlanta Campaign.

To the Editor of the Blade.

PLAINVIEW, Neb., Feb. 26, 1883.

Will you permit a reader to tell about the last blow struck for Atlanta and give a soldier's view? After a campaign of 120 days, in which the Great Flanker had tried in vain to get in one decisive blow, he determined on the same kind of a move employed at Vicksburg—cut loose and swung around to the further side, the Second Division, Fourteenth Corps, in advance. As we marched out there was such an array of Generals present as seldom could be seen, even in war. Our regiment was thrown onto the skirmish line—one of the hottest I ever went on—driving two brigades of cavalry across the West Point & Montgomery Railroad. Next day, Sept. 1, 1864, the line formed in front of the enemy entrenched on the hills north and west of Jonesboro. The Fourteenth Corps, then commanded by Jeff. C. Davis, a gallant and skillful General, was formed in a ravine about 20 rods from the works of the enemy, who was held close in his works by the skirmishers. About 4 o'clock all seemed to be ready. The Fourth and Twenty-third Corps on our left. The Army of the Tennessee on our right. Two cannons were fired as a signal to charge. At the order the old Fourteenth Corps with a cheer swept up the hill like a tornado. That was a wild charge. Cheer on cheer, which were taken up and hurled defiantly back by the yells of the enemy. Then the clatter of 25,000 muskets and deep boom of artillery, which clouds, hills and woods joined to re-echo and repeat shook the solid earth. Forward rushed the old Fourteenth Corps sweeping over the breastworks into the very heart of the enemy. One Brigade with its General, and two Batteries, were the prize of the Twenty-second Division. On came their second line in all their old fury, the bayonet was freely used and heads were caved in with the musket. Again and again they tried to retake their guns. We looked for the other corps to plunge into the fray. As hour after hour passed we began to ask the reason why. Why not rush in with half a dozen corps and turn a victory into a triumph and make an end to that army then and there! With a whole corps inside the works it could and ought to have been done. Thus day was lost in night, still flash answered flash, and we had gained but half a victory. Next day they were found with solid front at Lovejoy Station, and the campaign ended.

I have tried in vain to find out why that army was allowed to escape us there. Echo only answers why? Perhaps there were other grand parts of the grand whole that we were not permitted to understand, and for the perfect symmetry of that grand whole rendered it in accordance of that plan to let that army escape, to end up in a grand finale to be enacted hundreds of miles from there, to be applauded in years to come by generations yet unborn. Yet to the weary soldiers that joined in hundreds of miles of weary march, suffering cold, fatigue and hunger, wading swollen rivers and flowing ice, the memory of the enemy cut in twain, in an open field, where four men could have been hurled onto every one, the question will recur again and again, why was it not done?

History is silent, and official report does not tell us. A victory is recorded, and we get possession of Atlanta as the fruit thereof. Yet, as the enemy had been allowed to escape, to the army it seemed a costly price we paid for a City, as we looked back over that bloody track. Just two-thirds of our Regiment had been killed and wounded in that campaign. Soon other moves employed all our energies. Other marches were begun, and the boys forgot their discontent and concluded that perhaps the head Generals did not wish to bag the game when they saw it in the field.

Yours, etc., T. C. LEWIS.

Gossip About Capt. Payne's Colony.

To the Editor of the Blade:

Arkansas City is located four miles from the line of the Indian Territory between two rivers, the Arkansas one mile to the west, and the Walnut one mile to the east. We have a canal running from the Arkansas to the Walnut, through the south side of the town, which gives us good water power. There are now two large flouring mills on it doing a good business. We have two banks and two hotels all doing a good business. This town is the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the headquarters for the stock men of the Indian Territory. The farmers were last year blest with the best crops they have had for years. We are not yet done threshing our last year's wheat crop. Capt. Payne, of the Oklakoma, is now forming a colony for the purpose of moving into the Territory, 110 miles south of this City. They will not catch many people at this place, from the fact the people here say this country is good enough for them.

A READER.

Pensions.

To the Editor of the Blade.

KAHOKA, Mo., Feb. 28, 1883.

In your paper of Feb. 28 there appears two letters that express my sentiments in regard to crippled soldiers drawing pensions. I think every old soldier ought to come to the front with their pens, and through the columns of the good old BLADE, the soldier's friend, put down such old, chronic grumblers as the Chicago *Herald* and Granger members of Congress. I find that the ... three, all of whom shall be ... pension frauds, were the first ones to take up their baggage and flee away to Canada, or a clime where the draft was not quite so strong. If such men were forced into service, they made good soldiers to keep up the rear. Especially in battle, they were where the balls were the thickest—under the ammunition wagon—and if they were wounded it was because a mule kicked them. Now they are howling because they cannot get a pension.

J. H. LOCKWOOD.

It Is His Duty.

To the Editor of the Blade.

ADRIAN, Mo., Feb. 18, 1883.

Whom shall I address to find out how to stop fraudulent pensions? I know of several in this County. One man is trying to get a pension on a claim that is not believed by any one, and before a Notary Public that $10 will buy. Am I not right in exposing them?

A BLAINE REPUBLICAN.

North Baltimore, O.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

In the last week's BLADE, I saw something that I think was worth more to me than the years subscription price. I saw W. H. Mix's notice of F. L. Sterns & Co., Chicago, Ill., and had just received the burner day before, and was out taking orders. I am glad I was informed of the humbug.

SUB.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company has been called to be held at the principal office of said company, in the City of Toledo, Lucas County, Ohio, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Saturday, May 5, 1883, for the purpose of voting upon articles and agreement for consolidation of said company with the Cincinnati Northern Railway Company and The Spring Grove, Avondale & Cincinnati Railway Company, forming a new company, having a capital of common and preferred stock as in said articles set forth, and for such other business as may come before said meeting.

R. M. Pomeroy, Galen C. Moses, E. B. Phillips, D. H. Darling, S. C. Blanchard, Willard White, Chas. W. Pierce, John Felt Osgood, W. D. Hobbs, Directors. Attest: Herbert Steward, Secretary.

Toledo, O., Feb. 23, 1883.

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Manufacturers of all Styles of Carriages, Buggies, Spring Wagons, Single and Double Harness.
No. 1. Team Harness $25.
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We have no agents, and if what you order is not satisfactory we pay all expenses. No. 42 Buggy (see cut,) is just the same as others sell at $130. Top Buggies at $90 fine as usually sold for $125 to $140. Our Harness are all No. 1 Oak Leather. Single, $8.50 to $20. Everything fully warranted. Before buying send for our Illustrated 40 page catalogue FREE. Address W. B. PRATT, Sec'y, ELKHART, INDIANA.
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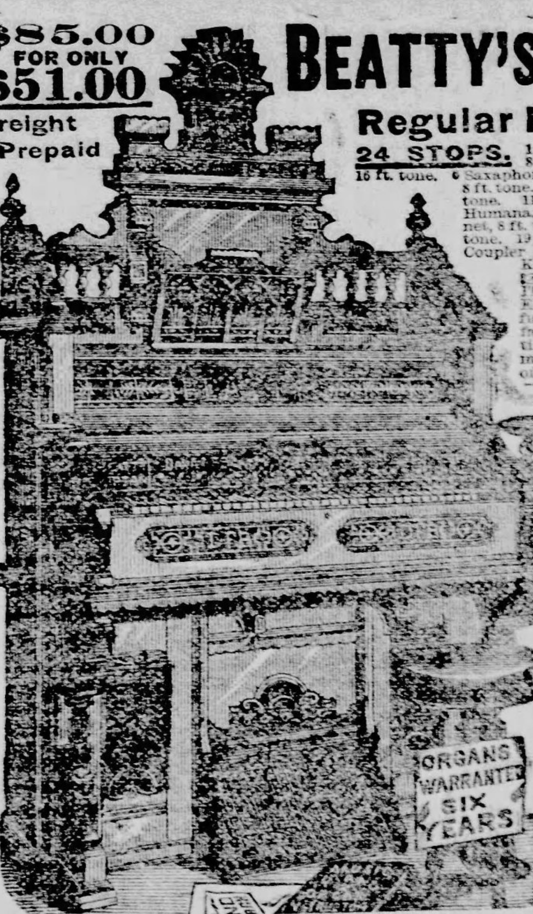

BEATTY'S PARLOR ORGANS ONLY $51:00
$85.00 FOR ONLY $51.00 Freight Prepaid
Regular Price $85.00 Without Stool, Book and Music.
24 STOPS. 1 Cello, 8 ft. tone. 2 Melodia, 8 ft. tone. 3 Clarabella, 8 ft. tone. 4 Manual Sub-Bass 16 ft. tone. 5 Bourdon, 16 ft. tone. 6 Saxaphone, 8 ft. tone. 7 Viol di Gamba, 8 ft. tone. 8 Diapason, 8 ft. tone. 9 Viola Dolce, 4 ft. tone. 10 Grand Expressione, 8 ft. tone. 11 French Horn, 8 ft. tone. 12 Harp Æolian. 13 Vox Humana. 14 Echo, 8 ft. tone. 15 Dulciana, 8 ft. tone. 16 Clarionet, 8 ft. tone. 17 Voix Celeste, 8 ft. tone. 18 Violina, 4 ft. tone. 19 Vox Jubilante, 8 ft. tone. 20 Piccolo, 4 ft. tone. 21 Coupler Harmonique. 22 Orchestral Forte. 23 Grand Organ Knee Stop. 24 Right Organ Knee Stop.
This Organ is a triumph of the organ-builders' art. IT IS VERY BEAUTIFUL IN APPEARANCE, BEING EXACTLY LIKE CUT. The Case is solid Walnut, profusely ornamented with hand-carving and expensive fancy veneers. The Music Pocket is of the most beautiful design extant. It is deserving of a place in the millionaire's parlor, and would ornament the boudoir of a princess.
FIVE SETS REEDS. Five Octaves, handsome appearance. It will not take the dirt or dust. It contains the Sweet VOIX CELESTE STOP, the famous French Horn Solo Combination, New Grand Organ Right and Left Knee Stops, to control the entire motion by the knee, if necessary. Five (5) Sets of GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS as follows: a set of powerful Sub-Bass Reeds; set of Octaves of VOIX CELESTE; one set of FRENCH HORN REEDS, and 2 1-2 Octaves each of regular GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Besides all this, it is fitted up with an OCTAVE COUPLER, which doubles the power of the instrument. Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Beatty's Patent Stop Action, also Sounding Board, &c. It has a Sliding Lid and conveniently arranged Handles for moving. The Bellows which are of the upright pattern, are made from the best quality of rubber cloth, are of great power, and are fitted up with steel springs and the best quality of pedal straps. The Pedals, instead of being covered with carpet, are polished metal, neat design, never get out of repair or worn.
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SPECIAL TEN-DAY OFFER. If you will remit me $51 and the annexed Coupon within 10 days from the date hereof, I will box and ship you this Organ, with Organ Bench, Book, etc., exactly the same as I sell for $85. You should order immediately, and in no case later than 10 days. One year's test trial given and a full warrantee for Six years.
Given under my Hand and Seal this 15th day of March, 1883. Daniel F. Beatty
COUPON On receipt of this Coupon and $51 in cash by Bank Draft, Post Office Money Order, Registered Letter, Express Prepaid, or by Check on your Bank, if forwarded within 10 days from date hereof, I hereby agree to accept this Coupon for $87, as part payment on my celebrated 24 Stop $85 Parlor Organ, with Bench, Book, etc., providing the cash balance of $51 accompanies this Coupon, and I will send you a receipted bill in full for $85 and box and ship you the Organ just as it is advertised, fully warranted for Six years. Money refunded with interest from date of remittance if not as represented after one year's use. (Signed) DANIEL F. BEATTY. $87.
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CAPITAL PRIZE, $75,000.
100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths, in proportion.
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1	do	do	10,000
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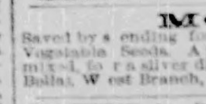

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The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

Correspondents writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.
4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

XVI.

WASH AND BE CLEAN.

I can imagine the look of disgust creeping over the faces of some of my readers as this admonition meets their eye. "As if we did not know enough to do that without being told," say they. "Why, common decency would make us keep clean." And yet I venture to say that nine out of 10 of these indignant people either do not bathe often enough or not at the proper times and in a proper manner to have it produce beneficial results.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness," says the good Book. At the risk of being deemed irreverent, I must say that I often feel as if I should like to change it into "Cleanliness is godliness." Especially is this the case when on a warm Summer's day I get into a crowded street car, and my stomach heaves under the inhalation of the nasty odors proceeding from the perspiring bodies around me. A man who has been at hard manual labor all day, who is on his way home in clothes filled with the sweaty emanations of his skin since morning, can not be expected to smell sweet and clean, but I well remember sitting down one warm day, not many months ago, by an elegantly dressed woman and having my olfactories saluted by an odor, beside which sewer gas was almost respectable. I do not believe she had properly bathed in weeks, or months, perhaps never. No wonder that her skin was muddy, and her whole look, in spite of her fine appearance, was unwholesome. I would not have kissed that woman for a farm.

The probabilities are that she was not naturally neat in her personal habits in any particular, and that she had never learned the importance of keeping her skin absolutely clean. There is altogether too much careless ignorance in this respect among all classes of people. The majority take their weekly bath, not because they recognize its absolute necessity in the preservation of health, but in a general way they hate dirt, and feel that it is not respectable not to be clean. They look upon the skin as a simple covering to the body, which they are in the habit of washing off periodically just as they wash their underclothing, but beyond this there is no thought. They will do much to keep stomach, lungs, kidneys, etc., in good order, but do not see the necessity of bestowing time and thought upon what they deem merely a wrapping Nature has put on for the protection of the more delicate parts of the human structure.

Well, it is a covering, but its office is something far beyond that. It is really one of the most complicated and busiest organs of the body, and while, if neglected, it strives hard to do its duty, its resentment will be expressed in various ways. Wonderfully beautiful in construction, its beauty can easily be destroyed by neglect whether that is the result of either carelessness or ignorance.

Let me tell you something of the mechanism of this visible worker in carrying on the operations of life. It is made up of two layers with a very thin gelatinous substance between them. The outer one is thin and scarf like. It is called the *epidermis* or cuticle, and its only service is to protect the inner layer which is named the *derma* or true skin. And here we come to the curious and important part of the skin. You all know that you can scratch or rub the outer layer and there is no pain until you go through it. This is because it has no nerves to give it sensation. But underneath the *derma* and passing through it lie millions of tiny blood vessels, and with them the innumerable branches of nerves, both so thick that the point of a pin cannot be inserted without touching them.

If you could see a piece of your skin through a microscope you would see long lines of ridges and hollows that look more like ploughed ground than anything that I can think of. The ridges are divided into little conical elevations in which a nerve terminates or else passes around it; and here lies the sense of touch. In the hollows are the pores that are the openings of the sweat ducts. What are these, do you ask? Well, they are minute tubes which, straightened out, would be about a quarter of an inch long, that start in the tissue beneath the *derma* and wind spirally up through the skin until the upper surface is reached where its open end terminates. The other end is twisted into a sort of knot which is contained in a little sac, and this is surrounded by blood vessels.

The number of these little sweat ducts or glands is astonishing. It is estimated that in every square inch of skin there are at least 2,800, and as in a person of ordinary size there are 2,500 square inches of surface, these glands count up 7,000,000. Only think of it—7,000,000 pores to keep open through a whole life time! If these tubes were put together end to end there would be one long canal of about 28 miles. How is that for a system of sewage? Sewage! you exclaim. Yes, it is just that, for through these is constantly passing refuse matter of the body in the form of insensible perspiration, to say nothing of the sensible perspiration which exercise or high temperature produces. This is loaded with dead tissue. The amount of the insensible perspiration is estimated to be, in a healthy person, on an average two pints in 24 hours, or, by weight, one pound and eight ounces, but, as it varies with the muscular exertion, it is hard to fix upon the exact quantity. The watery part passes off by evaporation, leaving the solid part upon the surface to clog up the pores unless it is removed. When left it begins to decompose, and this it is that produces the bad smell before spoken of, so that a person who does not bathe properly carries around a mass of filthy decaying matter spread all over the surface of the body. Besides, the orifices are blocked up and the free passage of the perspiration is prevented. As this is drawn from the blood in order to help purify that, it is easy to see that its retention must poison the system or else the other organs are overworked in order to carry it off. Diseases of the kidneys are often produced in this way.

Now remember that when these pores are kept free for the passage through the sweat ducts of the perspiration two important things are accomplished. The normal temperature of the body is preserved in the first place. You all know that evaporation is attended with loss of heat, and therefore when the watery part of the sweat passes off the body is cooler. Violent muscular exertion quickens the flow of blood, sends more of it around the sweat glands, which in their turn are stimulated to greater action and the result is a sensible perspiration. In this way the additional heat produced by the quicker flow of the blood is disposed of, and the body kept cool. You have often heard that a person who perspires freely feels great heat much less than one who does not.

In the second place the blood is relieved of the effete matter which would otherwise poison it. It is also said that this perspiration contains a large amount of lactic acid that, retained in the system, causes rheumatism.

You can all see, therefore, how very necessary it is that not only the hands, face and feet should be bathed often, but that the whole body shall be kept absolutely clean, free, not only from the impurities deposited from the outer air, but from those which are sent from within outward, in order to relieve the system.

Fancy Work and House Decorations.

Sofa Pillows.—These are used made of every conceivable material and of all sizes. Two or three are often found upon a single lounge, and where this is so, they should be of colors that either harmonize well with each other and with the lounge, or that contrast prettily.

When one cannot embroider, or does not wish to give the time to it, a very pretty substitute for it is found in *applique*. Get the fine, nice cretonne with bright-colored flowers. Cut these out and baste upon your foundation, which may be of satin, silk, plush or satine. Hem them down with fine cotton, and then embroider them down, selecting carefully the silks that matche with the flowers. Use button-hole stitch for that purpose. Make the stems with the silk rather than those of the calico. The effect, when completed, is as handsome as painting and more durable, and anybody can do it. The great thing is to accomplish it in a neat manner.—Ed.

We have received a number of requests for the description again of the terms used in knitting. For the benefit of new subscribers we insert the following letter in answer to some published question:—Ed.

Terms used in Knitting.—I see some questions asked in the Blade as to the terms used in knitting, and as I have explanations of the same, will give them. To knit is simply to work in the regular way, that is to knit plain stitch. This is done by passing the right hand needle through the stitch upon the left hand needle from left to right, then throw the thread from you, under and around the right hand needle towards you, then working the loop so made through the stitch you have caught up, and thus forming a new stitch on the right hand needle, and drawing the caught up stitch off the left hand needle.

To purl, to seam or to turn, is the same, and is literally to knit backwards. This is done by drawing the thread toward you (if not at the end) between the needles, passing the right hand needle through a stitch on the left hand needle, from right to left, and throwing the thread over the right hand needle and around it, and toward you, and drawing this loop through the caught-up stitch, and drawing the caught-up stitch from the left-hand needle, forming a new stitch on right-hand needle. When told to knit two together, follow first directions, passing the right-hand needle through two stitches instead of one.

To purl, or seam two together, follow second directions, passing the right-hand needle through two stitches instead of one. Often one of these stitches is a loop, which takes the place of a stitch.

To make one, bring the thread forward under the needle first, and then throw it over, so the thread will be toward you.

To bind, is to draw the second stitch on the right-hand needle over the first. One of these stitches is often a slipped stitch.

To slip one, is to take a stitch off the left-hand needle without knitting, by passing the right-hand needle through the stitch from the right to the left, and slipping it off, from the left-hand needle on to the right.

To bind off is to knit two stitches, and then draw the first over the second; then, if to be continued, knit another stitch and draw the second stitch over this one, repeating the process as many times as may be necessary. This is done to finish off any article of knitting. In laces, binding off forms one edge of each point.

The *star* is used to prevent repetition of pattern, and merely marks the place where the repetition is to begin, and sometimes there is also one at the end of the repetition, and is generally explained, by the writer, as, repeat from star, or from star to star. I believe this is all.—Mrs. Lue J. Roseau, Stillwater, N. Y.

Hairpin Work.—Hairpin work is easily done, and pretty for many things. Made of silk or linen thread it forms pretty collars. In knitting cotton it is nice to trim curtains, tidies, etc., and in wool for hoods, scarfs, shawls, and other things.

Tools for making: A stiff wire bent in the shape of a hairpin, from eight to 10 inches long and two to four inches wide, according to material used, and a crochet hook.

To make: Take a single chain stitch on the hook, loop the yarn around the right arm of the "hairpin," make one chain, turn the wire over the left. Take up the back of the first loop and draw the thread through [illegible] loops now on the hook with one stitch, turn the wire and repeat, always taking up the thread next to you at the left hand.

For collars: Take the length required, and join the rows by taking up two or more loops of one row on the hook, and drawing through them the same number from the other row. Then take up from the first row again, and so on to the end.

Four rows two inches wide make a pretty collar, which may be made full by taking two loops together, each time in the inner rows and three in the outer.

For trimming curtains. Finish the edge by gathering the loops in bunches of four or five, and tying in strands four or five inches long for fringe.—Spinster.

Panel Lace.—Cast on 26 stitches and knit across plain. The first eight stitches are to be knitted as beginning, and ending stitches, to be knitted respectively as follows: B edge.—Slip 1—plain 2—make 1—narrow—plain 1—make 1—narrow. E edge—Plain 1—make 1—narrow—plain 2—make 1—narrow—twist 1. 1st Row—B edge—Plain 12—make 1 and narrow 3 times. 2d Row—Make 1—plain 6—purl 12, E edge. 3d Row—B edge—Plain 1—make 1 and narrow 5 times—plain 1—make 1—narrow—plain 1—make 1 and narrow 2 times. 4th Row—Make 1—plain 7—purl 12, E edge. 5th Row—B edge—Plain 1 make 1—narrow—plain 6—make 1—narrow—plain 1—make 1—narrow—plain 2—make 1 and narrow twice. 6th Row—Make 1—plain 8—purl 12, E edge. 7th Row—B edge—Plain 1—make 1 and narrow 5 times—plain 1—make 1—narrow—plain 3—make 1 and narrow twice. 8th Row—B edge—Plain 12—make 1—narrow—plain 4—make 1 and narrow twice. 10th Row—Make 1—plain 22, E edge. 11th Row—B edge—Purl 12—make 1—narrow—plain 5—make 1 and narrow twice. 12th Row—Make 1—plain 23, E edge. 13th Row—B edge—Purl 12—make 1—narrow—plain 6—make and narrow twice. 14th Row—Cast off 6—plain 17, E edge. In the 11th and 13th rows the thread is in right position after "purl 12" for the following "make 1." This is a very handsome lace, and cannot do otherwise than please.—Mrs. W., Lakeville, Ct., Box 159.

Correspondence Clippings.

A General would be just as competent to have charge of troops who knows nothing about military tactics as a woman to have charge of a house who has no education in that direction. Dear friends of the Household, take hold of this accomplishment as an art (for it is an art—I had almost said one of the lost ones). Remember, as Longfellow says in his "Psalm of Life," that—

"Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end or way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Find us farther than to-day."

When a lady knows how to get a palatable and nutritious meal, to arrange the table neatly and invitingly, if she cannot procure competent help, she will be able to train those she can get, and will be at all times more independent than those who are ignorant.—Mrs. C. C. F.

I would like to say to "Aurelia," or any other lady who contemplates "going West" to take up land that it is not impracticable. If they are the "petted daughters of wealth," don't think of it, but if energetic girls, who know how and are willing to work, and are not afraid to look a cow in the face, we want them to come. A colony of old maids, like some Ohio girls I once knew, would be as good as a gold mine. There is no better land in the world than than can be found in North Dakota. If any girl wishes any further information, write and I will reply. If any conclude to come, we will try to assist them in locating.—Mrs. H. H. Randolph, Valley City, Barnes County, Dakota.

"Housekeeper," let's shake hands. I indorse every word you say about marrying for money. My papa is a Methodist minister, and, as a rule, they are not overstocked with money. Now, rather than to marry a poor man and have to turn over every dollar in the vain attempt to make four go as far as five, I'd live single all my life and support myself by teaching school, for I'm a school teacher.

"Gyp," I envy you your big brother. But maybe if I was his sister and was to make such an assertion as the above, he would not defend me so valiantly.

Now if I'm not hooted clear off the premises I may call again.—Queen.

To "Gypsy's" Brother Dick:—Upon what do you base your countercharge of softness? How do you know I cannot cook like a Parisian *chef de cusine*? You said that perhaps if I had the capabilities of a hired girl I might be less soft. And how are you to prove your ground? If I remember correctly, the most of my objectionable slang was quoted from articles I presumed to criticise, that of your sisters among the rest. I admire your manly upholding of her, though there was certainly more zeal than discrimination in your retort (dis) courteous. Reverencing your sister as you do, could you not be a trifle more civil to an unknown—even though she might be high toned—lady? I have a brother who holds me in as high esteem as you can possibly "Gypsy," and he might take exceptions to your language.—Britomarte.

I have been amused and provoked at the benign pity and "righteous indignation" that "Housekeeper" has drawn down upon herself by her rather emphatic opinions. Why, only think! She doesn't love to wash greasy skillets and big black pots and peel potatos and do a thousand other nasty things that fall to the lot of a housekeeper. Incredible! And she says, "Girls, marry a rich man." Some one has answered, "Marry the man you love." Yes, I believe the word love is in the marriage ceremony. Oh, certainly, marry the man you love, but see to it that you love a rich man. I know that it sounds well in poetry to talk of undying love, but it looks a little funny, doesn't it, the way widows and widowers marry pretty soon after the funeral? Some bereaved soul says, "Yes, but I still love my first husband." Well, I fail to see the difference in loving two live men and in loving two, one dead and one alive. I say if you fancy you love a man while you are looking after his honor, look a little after the condition of his purse.—I. M. Practical.

Why in the name—well, say of Balam's "mule"—don't some one "speak right out in mectin'" and propose some plan by which we bachelors of the far West can get a chance to propose to build fires, cook, wash, dress the baby, love, honor, obey, and buy Spring bonnets for some of the fair daughters of the Household? We are here, scattered all over these plains. "The cattle and sheep up on a thousand hills" are ours. We cook for ourselves, and could just as well cook for another one. But you say the press says we are "cow-boys,"—a sobriquet the people of the East look upon as being synonymous with robber, thief, cut-throat, etc. But 'tis false as Satan. Hundreds of good men and true, men of honor and education, ride these plains year after year. But, alas! the blessed influence of woman is not with us. The shepherd and "cow-boy" alike are alone squandering each year three times the money necessary to support a family comfortably, all because they have not the opportunity of putting into the keeping of some noble girl a heart she could not help but hurt. Come now, "Council Bluffs girl," "Jessie," "Hebe," and all you fair ones, give us a chance and propose some means by which we may form the acquaintance and be brought under the influence of women.—Frank.

Correspondence.

HOME.

BY S. C. M.

Brightly gleams the Summer sunshine;
Slowly sinks the sun to rest
Far beyond the hills end meadows,
In the glorious golden West.
And the green leaves softly waving
In the gentle evening breeze;
Whisper softly of the Summer,
Whisper to my young heart's ease.

List! she's singing, sweetly singing.
Hear the soft, rich tones so dear;
Ah! 'tis to my memory bringing
Childhood's happy hours so dear.
Little thinks she of the future,
That may bring her grief and care;
Naught she knows of grief and sorrow;
All is hope; unknown despair.

Nay; e'en hope is half denied her,
For to wish is to possess—
And we hope for that we have not;
Hope, the weary heart will bless;
Weary? She is seldom weary—
Should she of her day dreams tire,
She can close her eyes in slumber,
And have dream land to admire.

O, the wistful, dreamy blue eyes,
What of dreamland do you say?
Why the smile which tells but little?—
Thoughts have carried you away.
Yes, the beauty of the mind is
More than beauty of the face,
And the purity of heart is
More than charms of studied grace.

We have left the dear old homestead,
Left the scenes of childhood's home,
Left to seek anew our fortunes—
To the golden West we roam,
Where the green waves of the prairie
Seem to meet the heaven's blue;
Where the tide of human progress
Ever rushes to our view.

Art and nature here convening,
Make an Eden of the land,
Fairest valleys, fruits and flowers
Are bestowed by Nature's hand.
Though the fickle wheel of fortune
Left us at the very base—
Yet with energy we're striving—
Those who strive may win the race.

Those who strive not sure will miss it,
Though exceptions here we find,
Fools sometimes are gaining footing,
Leaving wise men far behind;
Yes, I know, the greatest poets
Were the poor men of their day,
Yet the richest, if we know it,
For they're rich in their own way,
[illegible] full value, whether [illegible]
Blessings of the mind are riches,
Ah! their wealth cannot be told;
Those who have them are the wealthy,
"Knowledge gained is more than gold,"
When I hear her singing "Sweet Home,"
Thinking of the old and new,
"Home is home however lowly,"
Is a saying old and true.

Come, Mavourneen, sing it for me;
Draw thy chair close up to mine,
Sitting here within the gloaming,
Sing my favorite song, and thine.

Sweetly sings she, and her voice is
Like the trilling of the birds,
And our hearts with music thrilling,
Listening to the well known words,
"Home Sweet Home." The teardrops glisten
On our cheeks—our eyes are dim
As we listen to the chorus,
Which our hearts repeat within.

And the melody doth carry
Memory back to home once more,
And I hear my mother singing
As she sang the song of yore,
As she sang to me at even
With my hand upon her breast,
With her dear arms folded round me,
Wooing me to evening rest.

Oh! that quaint, old fashioned music,
Wrought around our heart a spell
Which by Time can ne'r be broken;
Which in memory doth dwell.
"Home, Sweet Home," again I hear it—
When the poet's soul did roam
Did he realize the meaning?
Where the heart is, there is home.

Success, (3.)—"He only is a well made man, who has a good determination."—Emerson.

Had not the early patriots carried with them into the war of the Revolution, this noble and manly quality of heart and purpose, how soon would "defeat" have been written upon their brows, how soon would American Liberty have quailed before her foes to be trampled under foot in haughty disdain by the proud Briton.

But "liberty or death" was the watchword and battle cry, and though to many a brave man this meant death, to survivors and to posterity it meant a glorious liberty.

Without earnest, zealous, persistent continued and determined effort, you can accomplish comparatively nothing in the world; with it, nothing is impossible.

The crown of success is above us, not below. We never can reach it by remaining idle. We never can wear it through the agency of retrogradation. Every movement toward a lower plane carries us farther from the coveted prize.

"Onward and Upward" is a motto worthy of all acceptation, and embodying a principle absolutely essential to the character of him who would present to the world in his life an example worthy of imitation.

That one who begins to learn a trade, prepare for profession, or engage in any line of business in an uncertain, hesitating manner, is more apt to meet with failure than success. Drifting necessarily follows absence of exertion. And did you ever consider that to drift up stream would be a violation of an eternal and universal law of Nature?

Those who are aimlessly drifting through life are passing rapidly down the swift current which leads to the dark sea of poverty and despair.

Stem the current. Overcome its power. With a modestly just conception of the inherent forces of your character, approach steadily and surely the fountain head, that you may finally rejoice in a crown of victory honestly earned. The greater the effort requisite to its attainment, the brighter the crown.

A Washington or a Napoleon, a Shakspere or a Byron, a Morse or an Edison, a Newton or a Herschel, without determined, definite purpose and concentration of effort, might forever remain in obscurity, though innately possessing in a high degree the qualities of true greatness.

Many persons capable of achieving much in the world, were their opportunities and surroundings more favorable, live and die in utter obscurity. Thus is often lost to the world that which might have been highly beneficial, if properly utilized.

Very suggestive is the line in Gray's celebrated "Elegy," which reads:

"Some mute, inglorious Milton here may rest."

Oftentimes, however, these persons of great natural ability are not altogether blameless for muteness, because of their failure to appropriate into the ways of wisdom the many opportunities which surround them. If you have opportunities, improve them. If not, make your own opportunities, and improve them.—W. S. Frazier.

Teachers and Dancing.—Heaven bless the dear teachers. They are the same way East as here in old Web-foot. Just mention a fault and the whole fraternity is up in arms. A patron dare not speak of a neglected duty, or suggest for the better, or have control of his own child. If a teacher attends a Teacher's Institute his wages must go on, etc., etc. And now some one has gone so far as to remonstrate about teachers attending dances. Where is the harm, or whose business is it? some one asks. It surely is the business of the patrons of a school. If a teacher is busy for five hours in the school room, when night comes he needs sleep. If he is up dancing and flirting two-thirds of the night, then he is incapacitated for duty next day, is cross, impatient and frequently goes to sleep in school hours. Who wants their children boxed and thrashed, scolded and worried, because the teacher has been to a dance the night before? The harm is in the ill effect. Teachers had better agitate the book question, think more of their duty to patron and pupil, and a little less of their pleasure and ease.

To "the Canadian Mother."—Use kindness and firmness. Rule by love, seasoned always by firmness. Waken a feeling of self-respect and self-reliance. Help them to a purpose in life, and that purpose formed, teach them tenacity of purpose. If this can be done your nieces may yet be a blessing. In every life there is a fertile space, in which good may be planted.

"Seventy-Three," your advice to girls is most excellent; also to wives; but do you go far enough? If the drunken husband does not heed, what then? Would it not be better for the wife and mother to betake herself and effects where untrameled by the repulsive and degrading presence, she may paddle her own canoe, minus the oars of the "sturdy oak?"—Oregon Housekeeper.

Live to be Old.—I hope that every member of the Household will read carefully the articles on "Health and Beauty" that appear from time to time in the Blade, and follow the advice contained in them, for it is of inestimable value. If women understood fully the laws of health, and would cease to break them, we should soon see more of grace and beauty amongst them, and less of sickness and suffering, and the number of premature and violent deaths would decrease.

I was particularly pleased with what was written in regard to walking. I met with a woman, not long since, over 80 years of age, in the full enjoyment of physical, mental and moral health, and she told me that she had maintained her healthy walking in the open air, that but for walking she would not have reached the age to which she had attained. She walks every day, and I think the matter worthy of the consideration of those who wish to live. I have long thought that many persons commit suicide by a neglect of the commonest duties. It is a nice thing, surely, to live to a good old age in health and happiness, and when the debt of nature must be paid, fall asleep quietly as a child in its mother's arms. And I think that such a thing is possible—within the reach of every human being, who does not die by accident.—Phebe T. Bowman.

An Incubator.—In reply to "E. T. L. Davis" how to make an incubator, I give you a plan of one which I have used with good success but on a small scale, but could make one larger on the same principle. First, take a common flour barrel well nailed, cut a door between the quarter hoops 8x10 inches. Make the door on two small hinges so as to open and shut easily, and in the barrel inside the door make a little platform about three or four inches from the bottom of the barrel. Set a large tin lamp for burning coal oil and you have heat. Then inside the barrel, about three inches above the top of the door and the same distance from the top of the lamp, suspend a large tin-pan resting on three iron cleats. Fill this pan partly with hot water. Have a shallow one to float on the hot water containing a layer of sand an inch deep. Over this sand spread a piece of linen cloth. In the cloth place 36 fresh eggs packed closely together. In the center of them place a thermometer to regulate the temperature. Nail the cover together and place on a hinge. Light your lamp and you have an incubator complete.

Now, in regard to temperature. The first week the eggs should be kept at about 103½° Fahr., the second a little lower, and the third lower still. After the first week test the eggs. This is done by hanging a shade before the window—a green one answers best. Cut a hole in the shade a little smaller than an egg. Hold an egg up to the hole, and if it looks transparent, or should look dark and shaky it is addled; it is of no good, so throw it away. On the other hand, you can tell the good ones easily enough—can see little blood vessels through the yolk and whites. Keep the incubator in a warm place and you will have, on an average, at the expiration of 21 days, 30 little chicks to repay you for the trouble you have taken.—Harry H. G., Toledo, O.

An Old Friend.—Notwithstanding the editor's gentle hint, that this department is already overflowing with contributions, a very old friend is emboldened to ask for admission. Many long months have passed since I last addressed The Household, and during this time I have seen the old friends,—those who wrote in the early days of The Household, dropping one by one out of the ranks until now scarcely any are left. The new faces [illegible] Others are very pleasant [illegible] give them cordial greeting, still we sigh sometimes for a sight of the old familiar names. What has become of them all I wonder! Have they ceased to read the Blade, or is their time so occupied with other duties that The Household is forgotten?

I feel very sorry for that poor woman who hates housekeeping, yet of necessity must do housework, though really I cannot sympathize with her from like feeling, for I am thankful that I do not hate any kind of work that is honorable and necessary for me to do. To be sure some kinds are more pleasant than others, but we can hurry through the disagreeable tasks and so gain time for more congenial ones. "Housekeeper," try to systematize your work and then you will have time for the music too. Perhaps you are tired and discouraged, and need a change of scene and occupation. It seems to me that any woman who has a kind husband and a comfortable home, ought in all reason to be happy, even if she does have to do the housework herself.

"Sarah Coates," I can tell you what I think in a very few words. If your father is willing to send you to school, as you say, go by all means. Get the education first and think about marrying afterward. There will be plenty of time for that five, yes 10, years from now. Perhaps you will say, "Oh, I shall be an old maid by that time." Well, suppose you are. The time is coming when there will be more old maids than there are now, and the title will be just as honorable as that of wife. When girls are trained to some occupation by which they can support themselves there will be less marrying for a home, and therefore more happy marriages.

Isn't it about time that those who are always wailing about young ladies preferring the company of dissolute young men to that of those who are honest and respectable stopped long enough to inquire whether there is any truth in what they are saying or not? It has become the fashion to utter this cry, and there is just about as much truth in it as there is in many other things that we say, just because some one else said so before us. I know that young and inexperienced girls are sometimes attracted by immoral young men, but it is not true that as a general thing, ladies prefer such persons as either friends or lovers. I have never known a case where a respectable honest young man, who was possessed of agreeable manners and good sense, could not make himself popular with young ladies if he chose.

I think some one inquires if novel reading is injurious. I answer yes, if you are going to get so absorbed in a novel as to forget everything around you, and neglect important duty in following the fortune of some lovesick hero or heroine. I have seen people do this, yes, and work over the misfortunes of some imaginary person, and at the same time shut their eyes to real suffering all around them. I have read a good many novels, but I never allow them to interfere with my duties, and I never felt the least inclination to cry over one. On the contrary, I have often felt a desire to soundly shake some sentimental heroine for making herself miserable when she might just as well have been happy. I would advise young people to cultivate a taste for more solid reading. Not that I would condemn works of fiction, but I would select those that, as one writer says, "have something in them worth remembering." I do not think it will harm anyone to read such novels as those of Dickens, Scott and Holland.—Jessamine, Argyle, Wis.

A Plea for "Housekeeper."—If I remember right "Housekeeper" did not say she hated housekeeping, but hated the drudging of the kitchen. There are two sides to this housekeeping and doing all one's own work. Methinks "Mocking Bird" belongs to the least worked class. To make my meaning plain I will illustrate the *modus operandi* of two housekeepers. A friend in town does all her own work. She is the daughter of wealthy parents and the wife of a rich husband, and yet, as it is often remarked, "she had rather do her own work than keep a girl. Every thing is in perfect order from garret to cellar, etc." Now let us see what she calls doing her own work, for she thinks she does it all.

There are three of them in family, herself, husband and child. Her house is all carpeted except kitchen. Her husband's business is such he never brings in any dirt, always wears overshoes in bad weather and they are left outside at the door. Her carpets do not get tracked up for baby to wipe up, but then what would it matter if baby's clothes do get soiled, for she hires her washing and ironing done. For breakfast she gets steak, coffee and cakes, a nice, hearty dinner, and a very light tea. Whenever she does not feel like making bread, there is the baker's to go to, and as they are fond of baker's bread, there are weeks at a time she does no breadmaking. Never makes a dress, unless it may be once in awhile a print. What work she does would be only good exercise for a farmer's wife.

Now for the other side, where it is work and no play: To let you see that I know all about it, I will take my own case. I am a farmer's wife. My family consists of husband, one child and two hired men the year around. This time of the year men bring in more dirt than in the Summer. Dirt, snow and barnyard refuse freeze upon their boots and it is thawed off by the kitchen fire, not only once a day but three times, and if there is a bit of dirt on the floor baby is sure to get in it, and it matters a good deal to me if his clothes are soiled two or three times a day, for I do my own washing and ironing, and the hired men's washing. Here in the country it is difficult to hire it done. I have milk and butter to see to which my town friends do not. I never know when I am going to have company; very apt to come when one has the least time to entertain them. My town friend never has company except by invitation. If she gets an early dinner she is not harassed by the thought that she may be obliged to get another. What farmer's wife has not had company come in just as the family were ready to sit down to the table? I remember once of a company of seven coming just as we were through eating. There was no excuse for them, as they had only come three miles.

I have to get three hearty meals a day. If I could get along with hearty food alone I would not mind it, but I must have pie, cake and sauce besides. If I am pressed with work I can't send to the baker's, but must make my own bread; I make 15 large loaves of bread a week, and biscuit once or twice. I do my own sewing with the exception of my best dresses. I have a dress maker every two years. This is what I am doing now, mixed in with knitting and sewing carpet rags and trying to do a little fancy work, for I like my house to look nice; reading the papers, for reading is what helps to keep me cheerful. I keep help in the Summer, and after this year think I will all the time. I have heard some wives complain because their husbands kept men. I would far rather have the extra work they make than have my husband work from daylight till dark. What real comfort are an overworked husband and wife to each other? I enjoy having my husband come in and spend a half day visiting with me. I must not say another word or you will not let me come again. You may not admit me anyway as I am a stranger; but I hope you will, as I have a word to say to young girls about marrying poor men.—Walnut Grove.

Critic.—A good deal of advice was given to "Inexperience" last week in regard to teaching spelling. I think "Joe's" method the best. "Margurite" says to teach by the written method. That is good enough, perhaps, to train the eye and hand, but wouldn't it be better to mix in a little oral spelling? "Polly Ann" gave an old and faulty method which does not correct the misspelled words, nor define or use any word. I do not consider it of any value to the child to be able to spell a great many words which it cannot use, and consequently require the following: First, the words to be correctly spelled orally; second, to be written in appropriate sentences; third, the different uses of the same words, and for advanced pupils, analysis. This seems slow, but if they should get but one new word each day, it would add 110 words to their vocabulary in a term of five months. "Ivanstan" speaks lightly of the study of Grammar and many readers of the Household think her or his (as the case may be) teacher must have discouraged the study of Grammar, from the etymology and orthography of the word "ain't" in reply to "Ginx," published in the issue of January 25th.

How long will those kissers continue to smack away at each other? Would like to have "Joe" give his method of teaching History.—Bruce, Brattonville, Armstrong Co., Pa.

How She Washes.—I want to tell you how I wash, it is so easy. Dissolve the soap you usually use for rubbing, put it into enough water to soak all your white clothes, have plenty of water, and if hard, break with salsoda. When hot enough to hold your hand in it, pour it into your tub. To each two pails of water put three tablespoonfuls of hartshorn. It is the hartshorn that does the work, you will need no washboard. Put your clothes, the finest, on top. Be sure they are all wet. Cover up and let stand from 30 minutes to one hour. Have your boiling suds ready, fixed the same way, and suds out your first boiling. Shake them around well to rinse out the dirt. Boil 10 or 15 minutes. Rinse in two or three waters and hang up.

If very dirty I sometimes soak in two waters. Shirtbands have to be rubbed a little with the hands. It is much easier, and the clothes look as white as snow, and then, "Housekeeper," while they are soaking you can go and practice some of that music you have had s[illegible]

[illegible] Try this if you want an easy way to iron shirt-bosoms. Have them perfectly dry. Mix your starch with a little cold water, one level teaspoonful of starch to each shirt, and then add enough water that you can hold your finger in for the amount of starch you want. It must not thicken at all. Dip your bosoms and cuffs; roll up for an hour or two; rub off well with a damp cloth and iron with a hot iron not too hot; do not put a cloth over bosoms while ironing.

Fold your shirts, pillow slips and towels to iron them. They are just exactly as good, and you can iron them in half the time.

To make rim for spatter work, I cut leaves from an almanac. You can cut so many at once in this way; use rapping twine for the rim. You can coil it around in any shape you wish. Take pictures of birds or animals in patterns. You can make a pretty picture with kittens, by laying the pictures on white cloth and spotter.—Always Busy.

Inquiries.

Will some of the Household please tell me what will brighten and keep bright my nickle-plated irons?—L. H.

Will some one please send a cure for salt rheum?—Bonnie Lassie.

Will some kind reader tell me the name of some good musical monthly, and where to send for it?—Letta.

Can any one inform me, through the Blade, how to destroy the borer-worm in apple trees? I have tried everything I heard of, and met with but little success.—T. S. J.

Will some lady reader of the Blade be kind enough to send a recipe for knitting fancy mittens?—Estella Nash.

Will some one engaged in raising cotton send me some seed and directions for raising it?—Dominie Backus, South Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y.

Will some one give, in the Household, a list of the birthstones for each month of the year?—S. A. B.

I would like to correspond with one or more persons living near the Ozark Mountains, Mo., in regard to the price of land, kind of soil, society, etc.—J. M. Sutten, Shelby County, Ia.

Will "Mrs. E. O. Church," of Western Kansas, please send plan of her chicken-hatching house, as I desire to make a small start in poultry-raising this season, and have had no experience. Her letter in the Blade of February 8 is just to the point. Are the white Leghorns good setters?—Carpenter and Builder.

Experiences seem to be in order just now, so I will give the Household a bit of ours. We—husband and I—are so unfortunate as to have chilblains, and, of course, are earnestly seeking a cure. We've tried bathing our feet in hot, weak lye, in hot and cold water alternately, in hot alum water, applied brandy and salt, kerosene, arnica, brine off of salted potatos, everything in fact we read or heard of; yet, regretted truth, our chilblains are here still. Some of the remedies gave temporary relief—then how perseveringly we applied 'em, only, at alst, to give up in despair. But "Hope springs eternal," etc., and we want more cures. The right remedy for Nebraska chilblains may yet be found. We will try anything short of amputation. Also will the Household please repeat that recipe for ebonizing furniture or wood? We are new subscribers and have not seen it.—Mrs. Robin.

I wish some one would please tell me what to do for my plants? The dirt is full of little white worms. I have tried lime water and tobacco, and neither have done any good—Hattie E. Tiffany, Jamestown, N. Y.

I would like to correspond with some one in Southern Dakota. Would like to know if the climate is recommended for consumptives or persons with weak lungs; if the Winters are much colder than in Illinois; if corn and fruit are raised to any extent; if the soil is as productive as reported to be; and how far from a Town or market one would be obliged to go in taking a homestead? Will pay postage.—Jasper C. Smith, West Halleck, Peoria County, Ill.

I would like to correspond with some of the readers of the Blade, for the purpose of improvement as well as amusement.—Annie McCormick, Blairsville, Indiana County, Pa.

Last Summer I sent to D. F. Beatty for an organ, as he advertised if not satisfactory to refund money after a trial of from five to seven days. The organ I received was and is defective, bellows leaking wind, operating hard, and unsatisfactory in other ways. I wrote to him, in two or three days after the receipt of the instrument, that it was defective and I was not pleased with it, and asked him to return the money and take the organ. All he will answer is how to fix it. Now, can I do anything with him without much cost? It seems to me he ought not to be allowed to advertise what he will not perform.—Rena.

"Rena" had better ask the advice of some good lawyer among her acquaintances.—Ed.

I am a little girl, 11 years old, and am an invalid confined to the house. I am a great reader, but find it a hard matter to get all the books and papers I want, so I come to the Household. If any one has any books, papers or magazines that they can spare me (no matter how much worn, so the reading is all there) I will pay the postage and be thankful.—Miss S. A. Snyder, Sangamon, Macon County, Ill.

I thought I would drop in a few moments to beg of you to send me some silk pieces, as I am making a silk quilt in remembrance of my dear little daughter, who, after saving some pieces, took sick with croup and in 10 hours was a corpse.—Mrs. Sallie J. Cook, Box 77, Franklin, Warren County, O.

Will the editor or some member of the Household please tell me what become of Gen. Arnold after he went to Europe, and what kind of a death he died?—P. L. Spears, Mound City, Kan.

He lived in England most of the time; was in St. Johns for a time, engaged in trade, but was so very unpopular that he was hung in effigy. Returning to England, he died in London, in his bed, in 1801.—Ed.

Answers to Inquiries.

Sisters of the Household, you that have sent for patch quilt work, be patient, will answer all letters soon. I hope no more will send to me, and I will try to make it so plain in the Household that all may learn how.—Mrs. J. H. Allen.

F. R.—I have the piece of sheet music entitled "Pass Under the Rod."—Mrs. Lydia J. Serrot, Rushville, Ill.

I will inform all that wish to drive moles away from any place, to get what we call mole trees and plant them where the moles work, and they will leave. I have often done it. Once they got in the cellar, and I pulled up some young slips and planted them in the dirt they had thrown up, and they left soon. Of course they did not grow in there, but the moles left. I will send seed to any one that wishes it next Fall, as I have none now saved.—Lizzie McClelland, Khedive, Greene Co., Pa.

I had a very lovely variety of the pink last year. One bunch had 11 different colors in it. It blooms the first year. I have also a great many flower seed, such as Drummondi Phlox, in numberless colors, sweet peas, violets and China aasters. I have a great many fine dahlia and Gladiolia bulbs. I see the ladies of the Blade would like to hear more about flowers. Possibly they have seed to exchange. If they will send Heliotrope, or any rare rose sets, gillyflower or tube rose, or celery, or asparagus, and pay postage, I will send any you wish, pre-paid. Address—L. B. Lavell, Brownsburg, Va.

If Mrs. Eliza H. Bramberg will address a letter to Clay Center, Clay County, Neb., she will find John M. Jones.

"Hattie" wished to know how much Germantown wool it takes to make a ladies' scarf of Saxony yarn. I got three skeins of light blue Saxony and one skein of single zephyr and crocheted it double crochet. The whole only cost $1, and the time I was making it. I used the zephyr for fringe. This made a scarf about five feet long. "Hattie" wishes a correspondent about her age. Address Another Hattie, South Amana, Iowa, box 8.

In the Blade of January 25, some one was inquiring for a pretty way to make pillow shams. I have two patterns for embroidery and three for chainstitch that I will send any one who will send me old magazines or stray papers. I will pay postage on patterns, if they will pay postage on papers, and oblige me. Address Mrs. Cordelia Lindsay, Mildred P. O., Morris Co., Kan.

If Mrs. E. O. Church, in Blade of Feb. 8, has and will send me the *Ladies' Floral Cabinet*, or *Peterson's Magazine*, or *Vick's Illustrated Monthly*, or Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, or *Farmers' Review*, or *Scientific American*, or *American Agriculturist*, or *Farm and Fireside*, or *Hall's Journal of Health*, or *House and Home*, or Detroit *Free Press* for 1882, will send in return, either volume five, six or seven of *Poultry World*, or either volume six, seven or eight *American Poultry Journal*, unbound and in good condition, or bound volume five *Pet Stock, Pigeon and Poultry Bulletin*. The same offer to Mrs. E. P. Ormbee and "A School Girl," in Blade of Feb. 15.—Philip Davis, Hawley, Wayne Co., Pa.

If "A Subscriber" will write to me, I'll send him the address of some good breeders of Shetland's in Canada, probable price, etc. Christopher Gannon, St. Helen, Roscommon Co., Mich.

Just reading a request in the last Blade for a cure for phthisic, I will give one: Tincture lobelia cured a little girl of mine that had it very bad. I was told by a doctor that if I would keep lobelia and give it to her whenever she had a spell of phthisic, she would outgrow it, and she has. Every spell grew lighter until it entirely left her. She was four or five years getting well. I don't think it will cure old people but will greatly relieve them. Mothers, try it for your children that are afflicted with this disease. I have forgotten how much I gave at a dose, but the druggist can tell you.—Mrs. Conlee.

Noticing a request for autograph verses I will send one:

Our lives are albums, written through
With good or ill, with false or true;
And as the blessed angels turn
The pages of our years,
God grant they read the good with smiles,
And blot the bad with tears.
—Hattie E. Tiffany.

"Western Stock Raiser" omitted to enclose address, so that it would be useless to publish request.—Ed.

In Blade dated February 8 I saw a request for a cure for salt rheum by B. D. Landon. A friend of mine vouches for the following: Take what is known as Evan root or Chocolate, or Cure all; make into decoction and use both as a drink and wash. It grows in New England in low, wet places; leaf resembles wild strawberry; root is purplish color; can frequently be procured of druggists.—J. A. L.

Recipes.

To Make Taffy.—½ pound of butter melted with 1 lb. of sugar; stir over a brisk fire for 15 minutes, or until the mixture becomes brittle when dropped in cold water; add lemon or vanilla flavoring just before the cooking is completed; cool on flat buttered plates and mark in squares before cold so it can be easily broken. This is far cheaper than buying candy. I also have a good recipe for cocoanut candy; also for pop corn balls, if any one wishes them.—G.

Good Yeast.—Three qts. of water and 2 pts. of loose hops; put it in a pot and let it boil 20 minutes; put 1 qt. of flour in a crock and when the hops are boiling strain about half of it through a sieve on the flour, then stir all the lumps down and strain in the balance. Have it boiling, then stir in a scant teacupful of sugar and salt. When cool, stir in any kind of good yeast. Keep closely covered and in a cool place.

Home-made Crackers.—Two eggs, beaten very light. Sift into them 1 qt. of flour, 1 teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of butter and lard and nearly a tumblerful of sweet cream and 1 teaspoonful of baking powder. Work all thoroly together. Take a fourth of the dough at a time and roll out very thin; cut in small rounds and bake quickly to a very light brown.

Fruit Cake.—One cupful of dried sour apples, 1 cupful of molasses, 1 cupful of sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ½ cupful of sour milk, 1 teaspoonful of soda-cloves, ½ teaspoonful of cinnamon, 1 egg, 2 cupfuls of flour. Chop the apples fine and soak over night, and let them simmer 2 hours in the morning with the molasses, then prepare as for any other cake. Let get cool first.—Bridal Rose.

Cookies.—Two teacupfuls of white loaf sugar, when it is pulverized, 1 teacupful of sour cream, 1 cup of butter, 1 teaspoonful of soda, and nutmeg if you like. Roll out and sprinkle with loose sugar before putting into bake. Do not mix too stiff.

Ginger Cakes.—2 cups of Orleans molasses, 20 teaspoonfuls of melted lard or butter, 6 teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in 8 tablespoonfuls of boiling water, 2 teaspoonfuls of crushed alum, dissolved in 3 tablespoonfuls of boiling water, 1 tablespoonful of ginger; add a little salt. Mix soft enough to be rolled. The longer they are kept the better they are. Try and report. I will give more recipes if wanted.—Kittie.

For Coughs or Throat Trouble.—Let those afflicted with bronchitis, asthma or severe cough, try the following recipe, and you will find relief if not a cure: Two ounces of hoarhound, 2 oz. of flax seed, 1 oz. of wild cherry bark, 2 or 3 qts. of water. Boil and strain. To this liquid add 1 lb. of maple sugar, and boil to a syrup (1 quart.) While cooling stir in 1 tablespoonful of pulverized lobelia seed. Dose, 1 tablespoonful two or three times a day. "F. E. Hampton," try this.—M. L. D.

To Cure Phthisic.—Seeing the request of "J. T." in The Household for a relief for phthisic, my wife, Mrs. O. A. Cochran sends this: Take a handful of sunflower seeds, mash them fine, pour boiling water over them; let it simmer a few minutes, then pour off, and when cool enough drink. Repeat the draught until relieved. Good for children or adults.—O. A. C.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—little liver pills (sugar-coated)—purify the blood, speedily correct all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels. By druggists.

Our Young Folks

THE CAT-TAIL ARROW.

BY CLARA DOTY BATES.

Little Sammie made a bow,
Well indeed he loved to whittle,
Shaped it like the half of O—
How he could I scarcely know,
For his fingers were so little.
As he whittled came a sigh:
"If I only had an arrow;
Something light enough to fly,
To the tree tops or the sky!
Then I'd have such fun to-morrow."

Then he thought of all the slim
Things that grow—the hazel bushes,
Willow branches, poplar trim—
And yet nothing suited him
Till he chanced to think of rushes.
He knew well a quiet pool
Where he always paused a minute
On his way to district school,
Just to see the waters cool
And his own bright face within it.

There the cat-tails thickly grew,
With their heads so brown and furry.
They were straight and slender too,
Plenty strong enough he knew,
And he sought them in a hurry.
Such an arrow as he wrought—
Almost past a boy's believing.
When he drew the bow-string taut,
Out of sight and quick as thought
Up it went, the blue air cleaving.

Who was Sammie, would you know?
It was grandpa—he was little
Nearly eighty years ago;
But no doubt as fine a bow
As the best he still could whittle.

—*March Wide Awake.*

THE QUEEN WHO COULDN'T BAKE GINGERBREAD.

The King of Macaroni got up one morning and sat on the edge of his bed.

The Lord Chamberlain stood before him, and handed him his stockings, one of which had a great hole in the heel.

The stocking was artfully turned so that the hole should not be visible to his majesty's eyes, and though the King generally didn't mind a ragged stocking as he had pretty boots, this time, however, the hole attracted his attention. Horrified, he tore the stocking out of the Lord Chamberlain's grasp, and poking his forefinger through the hole as far down as the knuckle, he remarked, with a sigh, "What is the use of being a king, if I have no queen? What would you say if I should marry?"

"The idea is sublime, your majesty," the Lord Chamberlain said, humbly. "But do you think I shall easily find a suitable wife?" asked the King.

"Good gracious, yes! ten to one," was the reply.

"Don't forget that I am not easily satisfied. If I am to like the Princess, she must be very wise and beautiful. Then there is another and very important condition. You know how fond I am of gingerbread! There isn't a person in my kingdom who understands how to bake it—at least, to bake it to a turn, so that it is neither too hard nor too soft, but just crisp enough. The condition is, the Princess must know how to bake gingerbread."

The Lord Chamberlain was terribly frightened on hearing this, but he managed to say that, without doubt, such a princess could be found.

"Very well," said the King; "suppose we begin the search together." And that afternoon, in company with the Lord Chamberlain, he visited all the neighboring sovereigns who were known to have spare princesses to give away. Among them all were but three who were both wise and beautiful enough to please the King. And, unhappily, none of them could bake gingerbread!

"I can not bake gingerbread, but I can make the nicest little almond cakes you ever saw," said the first Princess. "Won't that do?"

"No, it must be gingerbread," said the King.

The second Princess, when the King asked her, made up a dreadful face, and said, angrily, "There is not a princess in the world who can bake gingerbread—gingerbread, indeed!"

The King fared worst when he asked the third Princess, though she was the wisest and fairest of all. She gave him no chance to ask his question; even before he had opened his mouth, she demanded if he could play on the trombone. When he acknowledged that he could not, she said that she was really sorry, but that she could not marry him, as he wouldn't suit. She liked him well enough, but she dearly loved to hear the trombone played, and she had decided never to marry any man who couldn't play it.

The King drove home with the Lord Chamberlain, and as he stepped out of the carriage he said, quite discouraged, "So we are about as far in our plans as we were before."

However, as a king must have a queen, after a time he sent for the Lord Chamberlain again, and acknowledged that he had resigned the hope of marrying a princess who could bake gingerbread. "I will marry the Princess who can bake nice little almond cakes," he added. "Go, and ask her if she will be my wife."

When the Lord Chamberlain returned, the next day, he told his majesty that the Princess was no longer to be had, as she had already married.

So the Chamberlain was sent to the second Princess, but he came back equally unsuccessful, for the King, her father, regretted to say that his daughter was dead.

After this the King pondered a good deal, but as he really wished to have a queen, he commanded the Lord Chamberlain to go to the third Princess. "Perhaps she has changed her mind," he thought.

The third Princess received the Lord Chamberlain very graciously, and remarked that see had once decided never to marry a man who could not play on the trombone. But that was a dream,—youthful idle dream, she sighed, a hope never to be realized,—and as she liked the King in spite of the drawback, why—she would marry him.

The wedding was splendid. The whole City was gay with flags and banners, and garlands hung in festoons from house to house; and for two whole weeks nothing else was thought of and talked about.

The King and Queen lived so happily together for a year that the King had quite forgotten about the gingerbread and the Queen about the trombone. Unhappily, one morning, the King got out of bed with his left foot foremost, and that day all things went wrong. So it happened that the royal pair quarreled for the first time, though they could not have told the reason why. In short, the King was cross, and the Queen was snappish and insisted on having the last word.

"It is about time that you ceased finding fault with everything," the Queen said at last, with great scorn, shrugging her shoulders. "Why, you can't even play on the trombone."

"And you can't bake gingerbread," the King retorted, quick as a flash.

For the first time the Queen did not know what to say, and so, without another word, they went to their separate rooms. The Queen threw herself upon the sofa and wept bitterly. "What a little fool you are!" she sobbed. "Where was your common sense! You couldn't have been more stupid if you had tried."

As for the King, he strode up and down the room rubbing his hands. "It is fortunate that my wife can't bake gingerbread," he thought, gleefully, "for if she could, what should I have answered when she said I couldn't play on the trombone?"

The more he thought, the more cheerful he became. He whistled a favorite tune, looked at the great picture of his wife over the mantel, and then, climbing upon a chair, he brushed away a cobweb that was dangling over the nose of the Queen.

"How angry she must have been, poor little woman!" he said at last. "Suppose I see what she is doing."

He stepped into the corridor into which all the rooms opened, and it being the day when all things went wrong, the groom of the chambers had forgotten to light the entry-lamp, though it was 8 o'clock at night and pitch dark. The King went groping forward, with his hands stretched out for fear of falling, when suddenly he touched something very soft.

"Who is there?" he demanded.

"It is I," said the Queen.

"What are you in search of, my dear?"

"I wanted to beg your pardon—I was very unkind," she sobbed.

"Pray don't, my love," the King said, in his very gentlest tone of voice. "It was my fault, but all is forgotten. One thing, let me say, however, my dear: there are two words which must never be uttered in our kingdom on pain of death—'trombone' and—"

"'Gingerbread,'" the Queen added, laughing, though she stealthily brushed away a tear.

And so the story ends.—*St. Nicholas for March.*

BRAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING.

Another convenience at aunt Jane's is the two daughters and the chamber-broom hung in the back entry up-stairs. You know when one has been cutting out work in her room there will be litter, or when the boys are not careful to see the door-mat, they will leave traces of mud on the carpet, and what a trouble it is to run down-stairs after broom and dustpan. Aunt Jane said she never could afford to carry her 130 pounds of weight up and down stairs every time a room needed extra sweeping, when a new broom cost 35 cents, and a second dustpan 10. While she was about it, she would have a dust-bin too, and if you lift the cover of that large box in brown linen and red trimming in the corner of the passage up-stairs, you will find it is an old tin cracker-box, to receive sweepings from the bedrooms. They are all swept thoroughly once a week of course, but between whiles all transient sweepings go into this box, which is emptied at convenience. Aunt Jane counts that this second broom and pan which cost 35 cents in all, have saved her going up and downstairs at least five times a week for the last five years, or 1,300 times, and allowing that interest on the first investment might make the price of her broom and things 75 cents, one cent fare saves her from going up and down 17 times, and she considers it cheap. I know a family who went without a new dustpan 40 years after they needed it, and made the old one do, because they never felt they could afford to pay half a dollar—country price—just for a convenience. But the mistress said when she had to get a new one finally, and thought of all the backaches and vexations about sweeping up she might have saved by getting it before, she felt too big a fool to stay in the family.

The boys' bed stands in a corner of their room, away from the windows, and inconvenient to reach for making. You know how unwholesome it is for any one who sleeps at the back of a bed in such a position where no fresh air reaches it. Yet how tiresome it is to pull the bedstead out every night, and push it out of the way in the morning, the room being too small to allow its standing out. The casters are too small. Get a larger size of broad wooden wheels, and you can push the bedstand back and forth easier than you can move a chair. The boys can pull it out at night into the best air in the room, and shove it back to give them room for dressing. You can move it about as you like to tuck in the clothes when making the bed, and leave it out to air when no one is in the room; a touch will put it in place any time, and the broad tires will not wear the carpet like small iron ones. It is a trifle to see that the furniture in a house has easy casters; but the difference in case of moving and keeping it neat will surprise you. It's the principle of having two tea-kettles over again—that comforts are always cheap.—*Wide Awake.*

PECULIAR SENSATION.

A Preacher's Wife Who Objects to Building Fires While Her Lord Snoozes in Bed.

Vincennes, Ind., Feb. 28.—The little town of Carlisle, a few miles north of Vincennes, is just now enjoying a peculiar sensation, and the facts involve parties widely known in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. On the 19th of last October the marriage of Miss Sallie E. Cain, the accomplished daughter of Prof. W. H. Cain, Principal of the Carlisle public schools, and a minister of some local celebrity, to the Rev. William A. Smith, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Bainbridge, O., was celebrated in the village of Carlisle with great *eclat*. Miss Cain, who is somewhat advanced in the twenties, and has been teaching at Carlisle for some years, met the Rev. Wm. A. Smith four or five years ago, when that gentleman came out from Lane Seminary to spend his summer vacation and temporarily supply the Presbyterian pulpit at Carlisle. It was not generally known in the social circles of the village that the meeting resulted in an attachment, but the result proves that such must have been the case, the consummation of the same coming in due time as set forth above. There was a little buzz of gossip excited immediately after the marriage, occasioned by the curious refusal of the bride to accompany her husband to his home in Ohio unless Miss Carrie Speake, a pretty little maiden of Carlisle, were taken along. Not much was thought of this freak, however, and it was arranged for Miss Carrie to go and spend the Winter at the parsonage. Miss Speake returned to her home in January, but she brought no news that prepared the staid villagers for the surprise which was occasioned on Saturday afternoon by the sudden apparition of Mrs. Smith, who has left her husband and has returned to her father's house to stay. Her story is to the effect that she was mistreated by her husband, who made her get out of bed and build the fires, while he remained snug and warm until the breakfast bell roused him with its inviting tinkle. It is not stated that Mrs. Smith alleges more serious maltreatment, and the gossips of Carlisle, most of whom know Mr. Smith, and believe him to be a mild mannered, courteous and chivalric gentleman, rather lean to the husband's side, and express a certain sort of doubt of the sufficiency of the wife's reasons for abandoning her marital duties. It is not believed, in fact, that she suffered any particular indignity—perhaps the only real trouble being nostalgia, and its consequent peevishness and unreason. However, the village is greatly scandalized, and the gossips are busy in discussing the facts from every conceivable standpoint.

Public Debt Statement.

Washington, March 2.—The following is a statement of the public debt for the month ending Feb. 28:

Interest bearing debt—	
Three and one-halfs	$51,839,850
Four and one-halfs	250,000,000
Fours	738,971,350
Threes	297,198,680
Refunding certificates	385,950
Navy pension fund	14,000,000
Total interest bearing debt	$1,354,895,750
Debt bearing no interest—	
Matured debt	$13,311,945
Legal tenders	346,740,196
Certificates of deposit	11,340,000
Gold and silver certificates	148,146,710
Fractional currency	70,164 98
Total without interest	$ 513,243,404
Total debt	1,881,451,059
Interest	11,091,763
Cash in Treasury	$ 306,266,748
Debt, less cash in Treasury—	
March 1, 1883	1,586,276,114
Decrease during February	9,630,678
Decrease since June 30, 1882	102,638,346
Current liabilities—	
Interest due and unpaid	$ 1,968,218
Debt on which interest has ceased	13,311,945
Interest thereon	405,889
Gold and silver certificates	148,146,710
United States notes held for redemption of certificates of deposit	11,340,000
Cash balance available March 1, 1883	131,093,986
Total	$ 306,266,748
Available assets—	
Cash in Treasury	$ 306,266,748
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	646,235
Interest paid by United States	57,253,388
Interest repaid by companies—	
By transportation service	16,370,190
By cash payments, 5 per cent. net earnings	655,198
Balance of interest paid by United States	40,257,998

An Amorous Frenchman Carved by a Female Cook.

New York, Feb. 28.—For more than a year Desire Hauvel, a Frenchman, bore improper relations to the wife of Antonio Quinquinnet, a cook in the family of Henry P. Barker. A few days ago Quinquinnet discovered the infidelity through the boasting of Hauvel. The woman acknowledged her guilt, and to-night was agreed upon as the time when Hauvel should make an explanation to the husband in the presence of the woman. Houvel arrived before Quinquinnet, took liberties with the woman, and when told to stop replied with an oath. Seizing a cook's knife, Mrs. Quinquinnet plunged it into his heart, and the man dropped dead. The woman is young and good-looking. She has had eight children, but they are all dead. She was born in Sidney, Australia, and married 13 years. The story she tells is: "About three years ago my husband introduced me to Desire Houvel; for more than a year I have been intimate with him, our intimacy not being suspected. A few days ago my husband heard of it and we had a violent quarrel, the first we even had. I acknowledged my wrong and we agreed to have Houvel explain. He came in before the appointed time and began to take liberties with me. I rebuked him, and said as he had separated me from my husband and caused me so much unhappiness, I wanted nothing more to do with him. He replied with an oath and was trying to throw me down when I seized a knife and cut him." The woman was much surprised to hear that Hauvel was dead, as she "did not mean to hurt him."

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The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Pay for Your Advertising.

A correspondent, in reply to a "New Kind of Blackberry," written to the BLADE a few weeks since, has the following good advice, which is commended to all interested:

I see in your paper of last week E. F. Clark writes about a certain kind of blackberries. Maybe it is not any of my business, but I don't like to see the BLADE imposed upon. He is a nurseryman. About a year ago he wrote about the Russian Mulberry, and we wrote for information. He sent us a circular, and he had the mulberries to sell. I think he ought to pay for his advertising.

The correspondent has our thanks. Occasionally, in spite of the most careful perusal, letters like the one cited creep into the paper. In this connection it might be proper to state that while correspondents are free to use these columns for imparting any legitimate information to each other and to the public, they cannot be used for the purpose of advertising houses where articles inquired for are sold as a business. Egg dealers, churn manufacturers, reaper and mower companies, etc., will find the BLADE very useful to them in reaching the people.

Experience in Potatos.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

As the season for planting draws near, I send you my last years' experience with potatos. The potato is the most common vegetable we have, and all who has even a small garden plants some, and always wants to get all he can from the patch, and wants good solid potatos. It will be worth something to all growers of potatos to know that the earlier they are planted the more there will be of them, and that the early potatos are the solidest and the best for eating, and that well-rotted straw is the best manure for the potato. Last spring I planted a part of my potatos early in April, the remainder in May (and as it was very cold and wet in the latter part of April and the fore part of May they were planted late in May.) Notwithstanding those planted in April had to endure all the cold and wet of the late Spring of '82, they doubled the May planting in quantity and quality, they were of a larger size and more of them to the hill and were more solid and not watery. Those of the May planting were smaller, fewer in number, not so solid and more or less watery; both plantings were on the same kind of soil and the same manures were used. I find by experimenting, that straw manure (well-rotted) is the best for potatos; hog manure is good, but there are apt to be wire-worms in it which will bore and damage the potato.

I have experimented with the Early Rose, Snowflake, White Sprout, Brownell's Beauty, Burback's Seedling and Blue Victor. The Early Rose is the best yielder, and it is a splendid good potato. The Blue Victor was next best in yield, the Snowflake next. The Snowflake is the best market potato that I have ever raised and is the best for eating.

I shall make several experiments this Spring at different times of planting, and keep day and date, note the conditions of the weather, keep an accurate account of the seed used and the amount of the yield, and will then give it to the BLADE readers if desired. I find that if potatos are cut a week or 10 days before planting, that the plants will be much stronger and the potatos larger. Four feet by three feet is about right for potatos. I cultivate but one way and find it more successful and convenient than to cross-plow.

I want to make some experiments with corn this year. Persons who have the small and large Hackberry varieties of corn, and wish potatos in my list, can effect an exchange by addressing—C. G. WHITING, Gilbert's Mills, Ohio.

Corn-Cribs.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I read with considerable interest an article in the BLADE of February 8, in which the writer gives directions for building a "good, cheap corn-crib;" and after reading it concluded to tell your readers something of the *modus operandi* of building corn-cribs in Kansas. In the first place, let me say, we have but very little oak timber in this part of Kansas. Hence when the farmer gets ready to gather his corn he goes and selects the highest and dryest place near the field, takes a hoe or other instrument and clears off the ground sufficiently to hold his corn; this being done he throws his corn on the ground in long ricks, where it remains until shelled and hauled to market. It looks like poor economy; but to buy the material for such a corn-crib as your correspondent describes would, in this country, cost many times $5. Of course the above way of cribbing corn is not universal. Many build corn-cribs of pine, using stave for foundation, placing sills about two feet apart, spiking two by four studs to them, boarding this up with fence boards and leaving a space of about two inches between. This make a very "good and cheap corn-crib."

We read with much interest the different reports of farm work and its results from all parts, that we are constrained to say a few words about this County of Washington. It lies on the divide between the Blue and Republican rivers, about 130 miles west of the Missouri line, and in the north tier of counties; its surface is gently rolling, soil dark, sandy loam, with sub-soil of clay, and as to corn producing soil cannot be excelled; the average yield last year being from 40 to 60 bushels per acre. Wheat does well, as does also rye and oats. All the garden vegetables and small fruits give an excellent yield. Our orchards are young yet, but if last year's crops be taken as a basis for future calculations we may expect fine returns from them. One orchard, nine years old, yielded last year, there being about 300 trees, nearly 500 bushels of apples. But I must forbear.—R. O. L.

Creamery Butter.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I see in your last paper an inquiry from "Rural," asking how to make creamery butter. Having had some experience in the business, I will give directions by which it can be made on a small scale: First pour your milk in deep cans (Davis & Fairlamb preferred) and immerse it in a tank filled with cold water. When the water becomes warm, renew it with cold again. When the milk has stood about 24 hours, remove the cream and reduce it to a temperature of 60°. If too warm ice should be used, and if cold warm water, in which the cream may be submerged. Churn with the Boss or Barrel churn, until the butter is in fine globules about the size of No. 6 shot. Then draw off the buttermilk and add water (the colder the better) until the churn is half full; draw this off, and repeat the process until the water comes off clear. The butter should now be salted with one ounce of salt to the pound and placed on a butter-worker and the salt worked through; then placed in a cool room for about 12 hours and reworked and packed. Butter color may be used in the cream when it is not of a durable color.—E. A. PERKINS, Goodland, Ind.

Mulching Potatos.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

The advantages of mulching or covering potatos with straw are not as generally understood as they should be. Farmers well know that the crop of late varieties of potatos frequently, almost entirely, failed on account of drought.

For an almost never-failing remedy, we have only to mulch or cover with straw. This is not advisable for early planting, because the ground is too cold; but for late varieties or late planting of early varieties, it is far preferable to the old mode of raising potatos. I have practiced this mulching plan for more than 20 years, and many others of our County have followed it, and as far as I have learned, all agree that it is the only certain way of raising potatos. The process is quite simple. We plant in the usual way in drills and any time before they come up we cover the whole surface of the patch about 12 inches deep in straw, and the work is done until digging time. The ground should be dry and rich, and the same pains taken in its preparation and the planting that we would take in the ordinary way.—W. F. ANDERSON, Summer Hill, Ill.

On Chickens.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

Will W. H. Griffith, Zanesville, O., please be kind enough to send me some of that dried blood to vaccinate chickens, for the prevention of cholera? I wrote to him at the time his article was published in the BLADE of November 16, enclosing stamp, but receiving no reply, I suppose my letter was lost.

In reply to inquiries for pure bred fowls I will say I usually buy in Philadelphia. To persons wishing to get eggs of Snow White Guineas or Partridge Cochin fowls, I will say that I have those which I can guarantee to be pure stock. Will exchange settings of eggs for an equal number of either of the following breeds, viz.: Langshans, Brown Leghorns, Black-Breasted Red Game Bantams or Pekin Ducks. Any person having White Holland Turkeys, and wishing to exchange eggs, I will pay a reasonable difference. All eggs must be from pure bred fowls, fresh, and carefully packed. C. W. CHAPIN.

Ontario, Ks.

Information Wanted.

Can some one tell me the best substitute for milk to feed calves on? Also what is the best breed of Winter-laying and non-setting hens?—S. E. JACOBS.

My hogs are taken with lameness in one of the hind legs and seem to have no use of it at all. Can any correspondent tell me what causes it and a cure for it.—A. J. JONES.

Will some of the readers of the BLADE tell what is the cause of fowls' food lying in the crop many days, and at last causing the death of the fowls from diarrhœa of a nasty green and sulphur color. Give cure. Also, what is the cause of fowls' food not digesting—corn passing as whole and fresh as when given to them. They have plenty of lime and burnt bone all the time. In a few days they get so weak they cannot fly on the roost, and seem hungry all the time. If any one can give the cause and cure they will very much oblige one who has fowls thus afflicted.—O. S. WHITCOMB.

Fowls on the Farm.

For the average farmer to give fowls the attention required to produce the very best results, is impossible. He has too much else to think of and do. The poultry is a small item in his business, and however profitable it may be on a small scale, it is seldom thought best to extend the business far enough to justify any large expenditure of time. Where there is some member of the household with sufficient spare time and interest to attend to the fowls, all will be well, and the income from them may be considerable. When this is not the case, fowls are quite frequently kept at a positive loss. The food consumed and destruction wrought more than offset the slender returns. Still, few farmers care to purchase the needed fresh eggs and poultry, and whether profitable or not they keep a few.

The building provided for their quarters must be cheap. Two feet of floor space per fowl is a very small allowance, and buildings such as are most commonly described in poultry and other journals, cost more than the prospective results will warrant. In a majority of examples of successful farm management of poultry, under my observation, some unoccupied corner about farm buildings has been made to serve this purpose. My own poultry house is a lean-to building against the south side of a stable 11 to 24 feet, six feet high at the eaves and about 12 at the highest point. The walls were made of two thicknesses of hemlock boards with tarred paper between. The roof was lined and filled between the rafters with sawdust. Where the roof is fully exposed to the sun, this latter provision is as necessary to exclude heat as cold. Fifty-one lights of 8 by 10 inch glass, nine in each end and the rest on the south side, have furnished abundant light and sunshine, as was desirable. Sufficient sand was carted in to raise the surface of the ground nearly a foot above that outside. This has served for a floor, an absorbent and a dust bath; though a box of ashes has also been provided for the latter purpose.

A slanting platform under the roosts has served to enable the fowls to reach their perches easily, and to carry the droppings to one corner of the room. It also gives a clean space directly under the roosts for food boxes or other purposes. When the mass of droppings at this point began to ferment, it has been thrown out upon a neighboring manure heap. A thorough cleaning out three times a year, scraping roosts, platform and all wood work where manure could lodge, and removing all sand in which droppings are incorporated, has kept the place reasonably free from bad odors. A large two-horse load of excellent manure has been secured at each cleaning, and at the fall cleaning a few loads of sand have been returned to replace that removed with the manure. No precautions have been necessary against vermin, except the sand and ashes, though some lime has been used when convenient to do so.—*Cor. Country Gentleman.*

Winter Butter.

Since the talk about silos has been started, and the building of some been accomplished and their success announced, more attention has been given to the matter of Winter production of butter. There is no question but that the compounds sold as butter in the past few years have been so vile that consumers are ready to pay a better price for pure butter in Winter than they did before the advent of the other. The old accustomed practice of making Summer butter and holding it for Winter use is one of the things of the past. The dairymen must accommodate his mode of operations to the qualified tastes and interests of the consumer. Until this is done the dairy interest of any State will be on the retrograde, non-paying plan. Now, if we milk our cows nine months of the year, when is the best and most profitable time to have them come in? We answer, in the late Fall or early Winter. Milk can be produced as cheaply and with much more profit realized by milking in the Winter months than in the Summer months. It is better for the cows, better for the man, by way of saving time and labor, better for the man's pocket. Fine flavored butter can be made, and as much or more per 100 pounds of milk. Where silos have not been attempted there would be more work hauling food for the cows than with the green fodder to feed them. The cow has to be kept in any case, therefore the question is simply one of the most profitable season to have cows fresh.—*Tribune Farmer.*

Comparative Duration of Fertilizers.

The Scottish Chamber of Agriculture has issued for the Government a final report on the subject of compensation for farmers' improvements, with special reference to unexhausted manures. In this document there embodied the views of upwards of 600 of the leading practical farmers throughout Scotland. The report gives the proportions of exhaustion during the years which cover the active existence of the principal applications, and indicates the margin to be allowed for arable and pasture land. Lime is said to last for two rotations on light arable soil and on hill pasturage consumed by sheep and cattle for 30 years save in wet climates. Our arable land is generally computed to exhaust at the rate of one-tenth per annum, but is by some deemed most beneficial after the first year or two. Horse, cow and town manure last from three years on sandy soil to nine years on clay land, two-fifths being exhausted the first year. Of guano, bones and phosphates, the greatest endurance is given to half-inch bones, which are said to extend over seven years at the rate of one-tenth per annum. Bone meal covers six years, with most effect the first year, while quicker action is assigned to dissolved bones. Ammonical and phosphatic guano, nitrates, sulphates, and special manures are yet more speedily exhausted, the former often spending its effects in a single year, though special manures and cakes sometimes show their effects over three and four years.

Tree Planting.

A bill has just been passed by the province of Ontario, Canada, for the encouragement of tree planting. It provides that any municipality may pay out of the public funds a bonus not exceeding 25 cents for every tree—ash, basswood, beech, birch, butternut, cedar, cherry, chestnut, elm, hickory, maple, oak, pine, sassafras, spruce, walnut or whitewood—planted along a highway or farm boundary line or within six feet of such boundary line. Trees along the highways are to be the property of the owner of the adjacent land, but must not be cut down without the permission of the authorities. These planted along the boundary line are to be the joint property of the owners of the two farms. The bounty is to be paid on the certificate of inspectors that the trees are 30 feet apart, three years old, healthy and of good form. The Provincial Treasurer is to refund to the municipality half of the bonus paid by the latter to the tree planter. Inasmuch as only 10,000,000 acres of the 130,000,000 acres of timbered land in the Province have yet been cleared, the Ontarians have begun in good time to provide against the evil which deforesting has inflicted upon some European, Asiatic and African regions now naked deserts, but formerly richly clothed with umbrageous timber and other flourishing vegetation.

Thomas W. Palmer, the New Senator from Michigan.

DETROIT, March 2.—Five votes were taken this evening for Senator. On the fourth a break was made in favor of Palmer, the Stockbridge forces dissolving, and Palmer's vote going to 40. On the fifth, Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit, received 75 votes, and was declared elected. Stout had 42 Fusion votes, and Ferry 2. The contest has been unprecedented in the history of the politics of this State.

Verdict of Guilty in the Bribery Case.

COLUMBUS, March 2.—The jury in the case of J. D. Watson, the lobbyist, charged with attempt to bribe Representative Bloch, of Cleveland, last winter, this morning returned a verdict of guilty. The penalty is from three to 10 years in the penitentiary. Sentence was reserved.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do away with that *tired feeling*, and give you new life and energy.

The Sunday School.

The First Christian Martyr.

LESSON 11, SUNDAY, MARCH 18, 1883.

Golden Text—Be thou faithful unto death and I will give thee a crown of life.—Rev. 2: 10.

LESSON TEXT.

Acts 7: 54-60; 8: 1-4.

54. When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth.

55. But he being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly in heaven, and saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing on the right hand of God.

56. And said, Behold I see the heavens opened, and the Son of man standing on the right hand of God.

57. Then they cried out with a loud voice, and stopped their ears and ran upon him with one accord.

58. And cast him out of the city and stoned him, and the witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul.

59. And they stoned Stephen, calling upon God and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.

60. And he kneeled down, and cried with a loud voice, Lord lay not this sin lo their charge. And when he had said this, he fell asleep.

8: 1. And Saul was consenting unto his death. And at that time there was a great persecution against the church which was at Jerusalem, and they were all scattered abroad throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the apostles.

2. And devout men carried Stephen to his burial, and made great lamentation over him.

3. As for Saul, he made great havoc of the church, entering into every house, and hailing men and women committed them to prison.

4. Therefore, they that were scattered abroad went everywhere preaching the word.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they gnashed on him with their teeth (v. 54.) Nothing cuts the heart like the truth. And nothing makes the teeth of a hearer gnash against a speaker like an unpalatable truth. It is not when men lie about us that we lose all control of our tempers; but it is when they have spoken some truth to us, or about us, which we haven't the face to deny. It is only when our tongues fail us for a decent answer, that we take to teeth-gnashing against anybody.

But he, being full of the Holy Ghost, looked up steadfastly into heaven (v. 55.) Even if a man is full of the Holy Ghost, it is safer and every way better for him to look up into heaven while men are gnashing their teeth at him, than to look into the faces of his enemies. And if good men only would look away from those who are gnashing their teeth at them, good men would have less temptation to gnash their teeth back again.

And saw the glory of God, and Jesus standing at the right hand of God (v. 56.) That was a more attractive sight than a group of angry men gnashing their teeth for rage. And Stephen would have missled that sight just then if he had not lifted his eyes toward heaven. Both sights are still to be seen by those who seek him. And many an avowed follower of Christ looks squarely into the faces of those who hate him, instead of lifting his eyes toward heaven, as the Holy Ghost would have him do.

They cried out, and stopped their ears (v. 57.) Of course they did not hear any more of the truth from Stephen, while shouting out their cries of anger and stopping their ears. But their failure to hear the truth under these circumstances neither changed the truth, nor excused their ignorance of it. Stopping one's ears never does either of these things. Yet there are many who stop their ears against God's truth, and then think it is hard that they are to be held responsible for not believing what was said while their ears were stopped.

He cried, Lord, lay not this sin to their charge (v. 60.) That was his return for their gnashing on him with their teeth, and stoning the life out of him. And he could make such a return, because he was full of the Holy Ghost, and because when he was hated and misused he looked up steadfastly into heaven. We say sometimes, that we cannot be expected to bear everything without resenting it; and that what is heaped on us just now is more than any one ought to submit to. But if we were more like Stephen in spirit, we should find that the provocations we are under at the present are not so much worse than his, after all. If we are full of the Holy Ghost and our eyes are fixed on Him whom we are set to represent and to witness for, we shall be more anxious for the forgiveness of those for whom our Master died, than for their punishment here or hereafter.

There was a great persecution against the church, and they were all scattered abroad. They were scattered abroad, went everywhere preaching the word (vs. 1, 4.) When the disciples were all gathered together in Jerusalem the Holy Ghost came upon them. When they were all scattered abroad, they went everywhere preaching. The world has reason to rejoice that there was that gathering, and that was that scattering. The seeds of the Chrisiian Church were gathered and scattered to a purpose; to God's great purpose. And the scattering was quite as important as the gathering. So in many a scattering since that day. Families have been scattered that they may carry blessings and receive blessings which they could not have given or received while all were together. And nations have been broken up in order that their fragments might be scattered as good seed in better soil elsewhere. When we find that God permits trials of any kind to scatter his gathered people, let us remember the persecutions of the apostolic church, and wait in confidence for the new disclosure of his unfailing purpose of good.—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

UNWILLING CONVERT.

Unsuccessful Effort to Immure a Young Girl in a Louisville Convent.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 27.—Several days since a girl named Mary Crittner was brought here against her will from Taylorsville, Ind., by parties who proposed placing her in the Convent of the Good Shepherd. At the threshhold of the convent the girl escaped from the carriage and sought the protection of a policeman, whom she accompanied to the Central Station. Arriving at the station she found the men ahead of her who brought her to the city, they having gone there to file a complaint against her and have her arrested. The men said the girl was incorrigible and wanted to place here in the convent for the purpose of reformation. One of the men, named Frank Wright, suddenly complained of feeling faint and left the room for fresh air and did not come back, his companion following. The girl begged to be allowed to remain at the station instead of going to the convent. An officer took her to the Home of the Friendless, where she found proper care. One of the sisters of the convent made application for the girl, but the Chief of Police Taylor and City Judge Thompson declined to give her up. Later a lady named Mary McCormick came to the City and said she had been appointed guardian of the girl. She said the latter was inclined to go to the bad and she wanted to put her in the convent to save her. A gentleman named Garrison telegraphed from Taylorsville to do nothing until his arrival, which course was adopted by Judge Thompson.

This morning the case was called in the City Court. The girl was put on the witness stand. She said she had been misused at home, and when she protested was threatened with the House of Correction or Nunnery. Under the ill-treatment she ran away and took refuge at the house of Mr. Garrison. Then Miss McCormick went to Columbus and there took out papers of guardianship.

Garrison testified that the girl had been mistreated. Her spirit would not brook it, and she had resented it. There had never been a breath of suspicion upon her character.

Miss McCormick protested that some restriction was necessary for the girl's good.

The Court ruled that no offense had been committed, and that the girl be placed in charge of Miss McCormick as statutory guardian, which was done.

Much excitement followed, as the girl was compelled by force to accompany Miss McCormick. Sympathizing gentlemen in the crowd appealed to Major Kinney and Henry Clay. The gentlemen went before the Court and succeeded in having the late order set aside, leaving the case where it begun. The girl returned to the Home of the Friendless, where she will remain. It is supposed her guardian will swear out a writ of habeas corpus to-morrow. There is much feeling in favor of Miss Critner here, the opinion being strong that she is being oppressed. An immense crowd filled the Court room during the hearing, and expressed satisfaction at the reversal of the decision of the Court.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR—MOST PEOPLE neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well-known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger.

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

Sen. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably a joint resolution for terminating the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Sen. McMillan, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably the House bill making St. Vincent, Minn., a port of entry in lieu of Pembina, Dakota.

After an Executive session the bill to give increased pensions to one-armed or one-legged soldiers was taken up. A message was received, announcing the non-concurrence of the House in the action of the Senate on Internal Revenue and Tariff bills and asking a conference in which the House should be represented by five conferees.

Sen. Morril moved that the Senate insist upon its action and agree to a conference. This was agreed to and the President named Sens. Morrill, Sherman, Aldrich, Bayard and Beck.

Referring to telegraphic communications protesting against the exclusion of members of the Typographical Union from employment in the Government Printing Office, Sen. Anthony stated no such exclusion was proposed; and Sen. Dawes said he hoped this declaration would go out as an answer to telegrams received on this subject.

After a brief Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Kasson offered as a substitute for Hammond's resolution the following:

"*Resolved*, That this House insisting always on the privileges under the Constitution to originate bills for raising revenue, and waiving no right thereunder, in respect to House bill 5,538, with the Senate amendments, hereby declares a disagreement with the Senate amendments to the same and asks for a Committee of Conference thereon, to be composed of five members on the part of the House."

Mr. Carlisle raised a point of order against the substitute, as the bill was not before the House, and gave notice if it were ruled in order, he would offer an amendment to agree to the Senate amendment.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

Mr. Kasson argued against Hammond's resolution.

Mr. Haskell offered as a substitute a resolution reciting the constitutional question substantially as raised by Hammond and declaring if the bill shall be referred to the Committee of Conference, the constitutional question shall also be confided to the committee which shall submit its finding to the House.

Mr. Carlisle raised a point of order against the substitute.

The Chair asked to hear argument on the point of order.

Mr. Haskell said there was another bill on the Speaker's table, and on that bill hung the hope and faith of the people that before Congress adjourned they should have tariff legislation.

Mr. Knott opposed Mr. Hammond's resolution.

Mr. Hammond said the country would understand that the majority was running over the rules and that it was surrendering the privileges of the people; that it was marching through the Constitution in order to take care of the monopolists.

Mr. Blackburn said he would accept the Senate bill in preference to anything likely to come from the Committee of Conference, and he would vote to concur in the Senate amendments, if it was the only means to save us from the result of the star chamber inquisition like this which it is proposed to inaugurate.

Mr. Hammond demanded a separate vote on the preamble and resolution.

The resolution was first agreed to—yeas, 143; nays, 120.

It is in the following language:

"*Resolved*, That if this bill (the Senate Tariff bill) shall be referred to a committee of conference, it should be the duty of the conferees on the part of the House on the said committee to consider fully the constitutional objections to said bill, as amended by the Senate, and herein referred to, and to bring the same, together with the opinion of the House in respect thereto, before the said committee of conference, and, if necessary in their opinion, after having conferred with the Senate conferees, the said conferees on the said committee may make a report to the House in regard to the said bill herein referred to it."

The preamble was also adopted.

Mr. Hammond's resolution as amended by the adoption of Mr. Haskill's substitute, was also agreed to.

Mr. Kelley immediately moved to suspend the rules and take from the Speaker's table the internal revenue bill, with the Senate amendments, non-concur in those amendments, and appoint a Conference Committee, to consist of five members on the part of the House. Agreed to—yeas, 148; nays, 110.

Mr. Page then moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the river and harbor bill. After a confused discussion, the House took a recess.

In the evening session, a message from the Senate announcing its agreement to the request of the House for a conference on the Internal Revenue bill having been received, the Speaker appointed Kelley, McKinley, Haskell, Randall and Carlisle as conferees on the part of the House.

The supplemental Post Route bill was passed.

After a short parliamentary wrangle, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the River and Harbor bill. Page briefly explained its provisions.

The Committee was in a perfect uproar, nearly every member being on his feet and two or three dozen addressing the Chair at the same time. The declination of the Chairman to recognize any one until the Committee came to order had no effect, as no recognition was asked for. Several members kept up a running debate amid cheers, applause and laughter, which rendered not only their words, but the directions of the Chair, inaudible.

Mr. Page at last managed to catch the ear of the Chairman, and the Committee, on his motion, rose. The condition of the House in regard to uproar of proceedings was no improvement on that of the Committee, and it took five minutes' continuous rapping of the gavel and some very sharp words from the Speaker pro tempore (Robinson) to secure any degree of quiet.

Mr. Page then moved to limit the debate to two hours.

Mr. Dwight moved to amend by making it three hours. Amid a good deal of renewed confusion a vote was taken, and the "no quorum" point was raised with a good deal of vehemence by Mr. VanVoorhis.

Mr. Holman suggested that a compromise might be arrived at fixing the limit at 2½ hours.

"I will not make any arrangement with the gentleman from New York," (VanVoorhis) replied Mr. Page; "and," shouted Mr. VanVoorhis with emphasis, (amid cries of "Oh, sit down!") "no mule driver or stage driver from California can crack his whip over this House."

Finally Mr. Dwight's motion was lost, and the compromise of 2½ hours agreed to.

Mr. Hiscock then suggested those 2½ hours be consumed to-night, but there was a storm of objections. After another noisy wrangle the House again went into Committee of the Whole, but in a few minutes rose.

Mr. Page then moved for a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow, but no quorum voted, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

Sen. Edmunds, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported adversely the House bill to provide for the restoration to citizenship of such citizens of the United States as have become naturalized citizens of Great Britain.

Sen. Tabor offered a joint resolution providing for the participation by the Government in the National Mining and Industrial Exposition to be held at Denver.

A message was received announcing the names of the House conferees on the Internal Revenue and Tariff bill.

At Sen. Garland's request, the message was read.

Sen. Garland asked to have read from the Congressional Record the resolution of the House instructing its conferees "to consider fully the constitutional objections to the Internal Revenue bill as amended by the Senate and to bring the same, together with the opinion of the House with regard thereto, before the Committee of Conference," etc., and moved to reconsider the motion by which the Senate had agreed to the conference.

Sen. Ingalls raised the point of order that it was not in order to read or refer to particular words or acts of the House on pending motions.

Sen. Garland said his motion to reconsider was made in good faith. He had voted for conference yesterday in the belief that the Senate was in possession of all the House had done in this matter, but now it turned out from the official record that practically a fraud had been committed upon the Senate, and there could not be a full and free conference under the conditions made by the action of the House. His vote, and probably the votes of other Senators upon agreeing to the conference, would have been different if he had known of all the action of the House; and if the motion to reconsider should prevail, he intended to take the position that the Senate could not confer under such conditions.

Sen. Edmunds moved to lay Sen. Garland's motion on the table. Lost—ayes, 24; noes, 26.

The President having finally ruled it was not in order to read the action of the House from the Record, as Sen. Garland had proposed, Sen. Garland appealed from the decision.

After the question had been debated for some time, Sen. Ingalls offered a resolution declaring it to be the opinion of the Senate that the Conference should be full and free, and instructing the Senate conferees if they found any limitation was placed by the House on the action of its Committee to retire and report that fact to the Senate for its consideration.

Sen. Sherman at first objected to the resolution, but withdrew his objection later and the resolution was agreed to without division.

Sen. Garland then withdrew his appeal, and the Senate resumed consideration of the bill to give increased pensions to one-armed and one-legged soldiers.

The pending question was on the motion of Sen. Vest to strike out the words "or shall have suffered disability equal thereto." Sen. Harris said the majority of the Committee on Pensions had reported in favor of postponing this bill, and in deference to that report he would move the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Sen. Saulsbury supported the motion. The motion to postpone indefinitely was lost—19 to 34.

Sen. Vest's amendment striking out the "equivalent disability" clause was lost—ayes, 20; nays, 27.

The sundry civil appropriation bill, as amended by the Senate Committee, was reported to the Senate and ordered printed. The Senate Committee increase the amount as passed by the House by $1,318,000. The Committee have stricken out the item of $324,000 for the construction and repair of military posts and $200,000 for executive treaty and agreement with the Sioux Indians. The House provision relative to Yellowstone Park was struck out, and a new paragraph inserted authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease not exceeding 80 acres within the park, but not to include geysers or objects of interest; all previous contracts or leases to be declared invalid. The Committee also strike out the section repealing pre-emption laws.

The amendments providing pensions to the survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars was lost. Sen. Williams made a speech in favor of pensioning Mexican veterans, and incidentally expressed the opinion that the increase pension bill would take $60,000,000 from the Treasury the first year.

The bill was reported to the Senate and amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in, and the bill as amended passed—27 to 14.

Sen. Allison reported the Sundry Civil bill, and said he would call it up to-morrow.

After executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Immediately after reading the journal, Mr. Randall rose and said: "Mr. Speaker, if I had followed my impulses on the moment of the announcement of the conference on the part of the House on the differences between the two Houses in reference to tax and tariff legislation, I would have then and there declined the service; but I preferred to act, after reflection and deliberation, and thus avoid the semblance of what might be thought hasty action. Seldom, if ever, during my service in this House, have I avoided duty and responsibility; but in this instance I feel I can better serve my State by relinquishment of the labor assigned to me. I am the more reconciled to this course because of the fact that I leave behind me on the Committee of Conference a member representing my own State, and, in fact, my own city; one who has devoted a lifetime to the subject in controversy. Whatever report may come as the result of this action of the House, when it is presented I shall be more at liberty to pursue such course on its consideration as will enable me to best promote the great industrial interests of the country as to rates, and within proper limitation. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I ask to be released from the service you were kind enough to assign me to."

Mr. Anderson sarcastically suggested that Russell Erret might be appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Speaker—"The gentleman will be relieved, and the Chair appoints Mr. Morrison, of Illinois."

"I respectfully decline to serve," said Morrison rising.

The Speaker—"The Chair will appoint to fill the vacancy Mr. Tucker as the third appointee."

Tucker—"I decline to serve."

The Speaker—"The Chair will take the matter under consideration."

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and after a brief contest in regard to respective claims of Deficiency and River and Harbor bills, consideration of the latter was resumed. Before it was finally taken up, Mr. Springer made the point of order that the Tariff bill was first in order. The friends of that measure, it seemed, had left it in committee to die, but he thought its consideration should be proceeded with.

The Chair, however, ruled otherwise, and the River and Harbor bill was taken up. Mr. McLane spoke in support of the bill.

The bill was then read by paragraphs for amendments. Amendments increasing the appropriation for the Charleston, South Carolina harbor were lost.

At this point the Committee rose informally, and after the appointment by the speaker, of Speer, of Georgia, as conferee on the tax bill to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Randall's declination, resumed its session.

On motion of Mr. Aldrich an item was inserted appropriating $35,000 for the improvement of Calumet river.

After several amendments were lost the Committee rose.

Mr. Pagesaid he would ask the House to sit the bill out to-night.

Mr. Bingham, Chairman of the Committee on Postoffices and post roads, reported a bill to adjust the salaries of Postmasters. House calendar. Recess.

At the evening session, the Senate bill passed appropriating $100,000 for the erection of public buildings at Jefferson City, Mo. A bill was passed for the reappraisement of the steam transport Planter, captured by Robert Smalls.

The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, consideration of the river and harbor bill. A motion to strike out appropriations for Chesse-Quakers Creek, Mattawan Creek and Elizabeth River was lost, but gave rise to a running debate which continued for half an hour, and as the House was in excellent humor and applauded and laughed at speakers, encouraging them with cries of "Go ahead," or discouraging them with advice to "sit down," or with shouts of "Vote," there was much confusion in the chamber.

From 8:30 to 11 o'clock but little progress was made in the bill, and no amendments were adopted; but every small item proved a stumbling block, for the opponents of the bill took advantage of it to make motions to strike out, followed by a demand for quorum in each case. As there was barely a quorum present, much time was wasted in each instance, and consideration of the bill was further delayed by the great disorder which characterized the deliberations of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Maxey an amendment was adopted providing no more than $40,000 of the amount appropriated for the improvement of the Ohio River shall be expended on Davis Island dam.

At this point the committee found itself without a quorum and rose, and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Sen. Dawes presented a conference report on the fortification appropriation bill. Agreed to.

Sen. Morgan, coming into the chamber, said be understood that during his absence he had been appointed on a Committee of Conference on the tariff bill, but as it would embarrass him to serve upon that committee after remarks he had felt called upon to make heretofore in relation to the action of the House, he must asked to be excused. His request was granted.

Sen. Gorman declined to serve, and was excused.

The President appointed Sen. Davis (W. Va.) and Sen. Jonas, who both declined, and were excused.

The President appointed Butler and Maxey. Maxey said he understood the House conferees were acting under peremptory instructions which would prevent a full and free conference, and, therefore, it would be impossible for him to serve.

Sen. Butler regarded the action of the House on this subject as at least expressive of the opinion that the work of the Senate was a nullity; so he asked to be excused from serving on the Committee. Both Senators were excused.

The President said he wished some Senator would advise him whether there was any Democrat who would consent to serve on this Committee; such information would relieve him from embarrassment.

Sen. Harris thought the Chair would be warranted by his experience so far in assuming that no Democratic Senator would serve.

The President, assuming that no Democratic Senator would serve on the Committee, appointed Ingalls and Mahone, but as neither of these Senators was present he desired to know whether they would serve and sent the Sergeant-at-Arms to inquire. Mahone, almost immediately after his appointment, appeared in the chamber, but said nothing. A few minutes later Ingalls came in. He said he understood that during his absence the Chair had done him the honor to appoint him upon the Conference Committee, but his engagements were such that he must ask to be excused. [Laughter.]

Sen. Ingalls was excused, and the President appointed Sen. Miller (Cal.). Sen. Miller, after a few minutes conversation with other Republican Senators declined to serve.

The President then appointed Sen. McDill, who was not present at the time.

The President appointed as the Committee to inquire into the Improvement of the Navigation of the Mississippi river, Sens. Logan, Jones (Nev.), McMillan, Jonas and Walker; as visitors to West Point, Sens. Cameron (Wis.) and Harris; and as visitors to the Naval Academy, Sens. Lapham and Camden.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, announcing the completion of the list of pensioners with their addresses, rates of pensions, etc.

Sen. Anthony said it would cost over $60,000 to print the document.

The Senate resumed consideration of the Appropriation bill. The provisions for the payment of the "old settlers" or Western Cherokee Indian claims was reported from the Committee and was stricken out. Sen. Vest offered an amendment to the paragraph appropriating $40,000 for the protection and improvement of the Yellowstone Park, providing for a Superintendent at a salary of $2,000 and 10 assistants at $900 each, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to reside continuously in the park and to have the duty of protecting the game, timber and other objects of interest, the balance to be expended in construction of a suitable road under direction of an engineer officer to be detailed by the Secretary af War. Adopted.

The Committee having reported the provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease for not more than 10 years, small tracts not to exceed 80 acres for the erection of hotels, etc., Sen. Vest moved to reduce the quantity to be leased in one tract to 10 acres. Agreed to.

Sen. Vest offered another amendment providing that not more than 10 acres shall be leased to any one person or corporation, and that no tract shall be leased within one-quarter mile of any of the geysers or Yellowstone Falls. Agreed to.

The bill as it came from the Committee, contained a paragraph directing the Public Printer to employ the highest character of skilled workmen at prices now fixed by law and authorizing him in case he is unable to obtain sufficient supply on these terms to expend a portion of the appropriation for the temporary execution of the work outside.

Sen. Voorhees made the point of order that the latter provision changed existing law, which requires the whole of the work shall be done in the Government Office. The Chair sustained the point of order, and the provision was struck out.

On motion of Sen. Allison the preceding provision directing the employment of "the highest character of skilled workmen" was struck out on the same ground.

Sen. Cockrell made the same point on the order making the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Superior Court, $3,500.

Sen. Hale asked Cockrell to withdraw his point of order. Cockrell declined, and the amendment was struck out.

In the item for fees of Court Clerks, the proviso that where the same person held the office of Clerk in both Circuit and District Courts of any District, his pay shall not exceed $3,500 a year, was struck out, and a limitation of $5,000 for Clerks of the Supreme Court of the United States was extended to $6,000.

On motion of Sen. Harrison item of $25,800 was inserted for a National Board of Health.

The bill was then reported from the Committee to the Senate, and the amendments adopted in committee were agreed to and the bill passed.

The River and Harbor bill having been received from the House, Sen. Edmunds objected to its second reading, and the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The conference report on the Fortification Appropriation bill was agreed to. It appropriates $296,000 more than when it passed the House.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but Mr. Hiscock objected to the River and Harbor bill, and the Committee rose and reported the objection to the House.

The House, by yeas 124, nays 107, ordered the consideration of the River and Harbor bill to be resumed, and immediately went into committee on that bill.

Mr. Turner (Ky.) offered an amendment providing $25,000 of the sum appropriated for the improvement of the Ohio River shall be used in improving Grand Chain Rapids.

On motion of Willis, an amendment was adopted, providing that $25,000 be expended in improving Indiana chute.

On motion of Dawes, an amendment was adopted providing $10,500 be expended at the mouth of the Muskingum River.

Mr. Randall moved to amend the provision which prohibits the expenditure of any appropriation until a committee of five, three of whom shall be civilians, shall report whether the interests of commerce warrant a completion of the project by reducing the membership of the Commission to three, all of whom shall be engineers of the army. Adopted.

At this point a message was received from the Senate announcing the appointment of Sens. Mahone and McDill as conferees on the Internal Revenue bill to fill the vacancies occasioned by the declination of Sens. Bayard and Beck, an announcement which was received with laughter on the Democratic side.

In view of the adoption of the amendment offered by Mr. Dwight reducing the appropriation for improving St. Anthony's Falls from $1,500 to $3,000, Mr. Washburn moved to strike out the whole clause.

The item relative to the Mississippi River having been reached, Mr. Robinson (Mass.) offered an amendment prohibiting the further construction or repair of levees except in the performance of existing contracts.

In opposing the amendment, Mr. Hatch referred to the benefits which the East had received from the Federal Treasury, and said the young West had grown strong and now knew her rights, and in the future dared maintain them, and that notwithstanding the clamor of a subsidized press and subsidized Representatives, if it would be necessary to build a granite wall from St. Paul to New Orleans, in the name of the people of the West he told the House it would be done.

Mr. Burrows energetically opposed the levee system, believing the building of levees was not essential to the improvement of the river. He was constantly interrupted with much warmth by King, Gibson and Ellis, who denied the correctness of his statements.

Mr. Thomas (Ill.) antagonized the amendments as tying the hands of the Mississippi Commissioners. Common fairness and commercial importance demand that the Commission, struggling with one of the greatest questions which ever engaged the minds of the scientific world, should be allowed to go on with hands loose.

Mr. Butterworth opposed the levee scheme until further experiment should show their ability, and Gibson called attention to the fact that there was nothing in the bill authorizing the construction of levees.

Mr. Dunn moved to amend Robinson's amendment by adding a proviso permitting the building of levees necessary for the improvement of the navigation of the river. Agreed to—97 to 91.

Mr. Robinson's amendment as amended was lost—39 to 74.

Mr. Updegraff moved to strike out the entire item. Lost.

Mr. Burrows offered an amendment prohibiting the building of levees from Cairo to the head of the passes. Lost—71 to 101.

The clause as finally agreed to is as follows:

For the improvement of the Mississippi river, that the sum of $1,500,000 be appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the improvement of the Mississippi river, from the head of the passes to Cairo, including the harbors of New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis and reaches at Plum Point and Lake Providence, and the deflection of the waters of the Red and Mississippi rivers, from the Alchafalaya river; $100,000 from Cairo to the Illinois river; $100,000 from Illinois to the Des Moines Rapids, including the improvement of Quincy Bay, which said sums shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in accordance with plans and specifications, estimates and recommendations of the Mississippi River Commission, provided that no portion of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended at any other points than herein specified.

The Committee then rose.

The Speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Steele, Townsend and Sparks as members of the Board of Visitors to West Point; and of Messrs. Haimer, Updegraff and Mills as members of a similar Board to the Naval Academy.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the amount of Indian trust funds invested in Tennessee bonds and whether Tennessee has made any proposition looking to their settlement. Referred. Recess.

At the evening session Mr. Hiscock moved to suspend the rules and pass the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to and the bill passed with amendments. The only amendment of any importance is one authorizing the appraisal of all naval vessels stricken from the naval register, under the provisions of the last naval appropriation bill, and also authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, if he shall deem it best, to sell such vessels and advertise for proposals for the purchase of the same.

The House then resumed, in Committee of the Whole, consieeration of the River and Harbor bill.

Mr. Van Voorhis (N. Y.) moved to strike out the item for the improvement of the Sacramento River. He claimed that if the Chairmon of the Committee had not been from California, no such item would have been put in it. "It is so outrageous," he continued, "so damnable, that nobody but a gambler, or a cutthroat would think of tackling such a thing as that to such a bill as this."

Mr. Horr demanded that the words should be taken down.

Mr. Page—"Oh, I hope not!"

Mr. McLane—"It is an insult to the House."

The words were read at the Clerk's desk and reported to the House, and McLane immediately offered a resolution of expulsion.

Mr. Hiscock—"I know the gentleman will yield to me for a moment. I believe as other members do, that the words were spoken in the heat of provocation. I believe he has been guilty of infraction of the privileges of the House, and yet I believe the measure presented is too severe, and I trust he may be allowed to make an explanation."

Mr. McCook—"I am sure the gentleman from Maryland will not insist on this summary method without my colleague being heard. I admit that the language of my colleague can not be defended. I concede that unless he apologizes in the most full and complete manner, not only to the House, but to the gentleman who reported this bill, he ought to be expelled; but it is only fair and just to hear him, and hear whether he will apologize, before we put this motion."

Mr. Robinson (Mass.)—"No one can more heartily condemn such language than me. It is an infraction of the rules and decorum of the house; but what my friend (Hiscock) says is true. We should pause. I suggest that in justice to ourselves we should pause. This is the House of Representatives, it is true, and yet day after day scenes transpire here that are not creditable to a National Houses of Representatives. [Applause.] That is no excuse for the gentleman from New York (vanVoornis.) It is time this should be stopped; but I say it is just to ourselves we should pause before we take the summary proceeding that is provided for in the Constitution. We should give the offending member opportunity to make the amplest apology to the House. If he declines, if he wavers, if he attempts to justify himself, then I will go the other extreme." [Applause.]

Mr. Horr said he had asked that the words should be taken down because that was the only method in which the dignity and good breeding of members could be maintained. He had done it without any feeling toward the gentleman from New York, but he wanted to say the language was used without the slightest provocation from the Chairman of the Committee; that gentleman had not so much as uttered a syllable or word in any way or shape to exasperate the gentleman from New York. It was an unprovoked attack, which the House, out of respect to its dignity, ought not to submit to. While he was willing to give the gentleman an opportunity to apologize to the House, he could not afford to allow its rules and the rules of common decency to be violated. Unless the man using such language retracted it, he should meet the most summary punishment.

Mr. McLane said it had never entered his mind that a vote should be taken on his resolution before the gentleman from New York should have the amplest opportunity to make explanation; but it never entered his mind that anything he could say can excuse him before the country and before the House. "The meanest and commonest criminal in the land has the right to be heard; but when I come to ask the House to pass on this resolution, I taking the responsibility of moving it, I have a duty to perform and I recall to the House that the gentleman from New York, previous to the words which were taken down, addressed the gentleman from California as Chairman of the Committee. He knew perfectly well to whom he addressed his language, and it is fresh in the minds of every member of the House that last night we were discredited and disgraced by this same member from New York. He then addressed the Chairman of the Commerce Committee in language that, though it could give no disgrace to the gentleman from California, gave infinite disgrace to this House and to the gentleman from New York who uttered the language."

Mr. McLane, continuing, said he only referred to the language used by Van Voorhis last night in order to show the animus which had impelled him this evening. He (Mr. McLane) was satisfied the House had not only reached a point where an example was necessary, but, he regretted to say it, it had found the individual who ought to be made that example. [Applause.]

Mr. Mills vehemently protested against a man being tried without a hearing, and some apparently sharp words passed between him and Mr. McLane, which could not be heard on account of the great confusion in the hall.

Finally Mr. Van Voorhis was accorded the floor, and, standing in the center of the aisle, said he had been very earnestly opposed to the River and Harbor bill. In opposing it he had found it very difficult to be heard in consequence of the confusion in the House, so that in addressing the Chair he had always found it necessary to speak with great power and difficulty. In other words, he had been compelled to raise his voice to its extreme strength. He was not an orator, as his friend from Maryland (McLane) was; his vocabulary was much more meager than the gentleman's, and sometimes he might express his opinion in words other than the gentleman would use. What he intended in the instance before the House was simply to characterize the measure under consideration. He had not the slightest intention to be personal to any body; nor had he supposed he was using language different from what others had used with personal impunity. So far as the Chairman of the Committee of Commerce was concerned, he had not the slightest feeling toward him, unfriendly or malicious. He wished to withdraw the words to which exception was taken, stating when he used them he didn't intend to apply them to the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce or make any personal application. He wanted to express his disapproval of the measure, and he had no intention of making any personal allusion to anybody. He very much regretted any exception should be taken or that he was under the necessity of withdrawing those words. [Laughter] He desired to make the fullest apology to the House for having used the words.

Mr. McLane then withdrew his resolution, but Herbert (Ala.) offered another resolution censuring Van Voorhis, and advocated its adoption, claiming the retraction didn't wipe out the offense. Gentlemen should not say on the floor what they would not say outside and convert the House of Representatives into a madhouse.

Mr. Page asked that the resolution be withdrawn in the interest of business, but Herbert declined.

Mr. Thompson (Ky.) moved the resolution be laid on the table. Lost—60 to 82.

Mr. VanVooris was again accorded the floor. "If," he said, "the river and harbor men want to censure me after what has occurred, I suppose I can stand it. I don't know but they are in the majority here, and the only misconduct which seems to affect my friend from Alabama (Herbert) is that I have opposed the bill. [Murmurs of disapprobation.] From what I said before, I meant to be understood as withdrawing in the fullest possible manner the language which was objected to, and, in addition to that, I apologize to the House for using it, and to the gentleman from California, if anybody supposed it applied to him."

The question then recurred on the resolution. Mr. Kasson stated that he could find no precedent for a resolution of censure after an apology had been offered.

Mr. Herbert hoped if there was no precedent for the resolution the House would make one for this occasion. [Applause.]

The resolution was lost—66 to 78.

During this scene there was a good deal of excitement manifest, and a number of anything but complimentary remarks were made in regard to Van Voorhis' conduct by members congregated in groups listening to the discussion.

The House then again went into Committee of the Whole, and Van Voorhis withdrew his amendment, stating he had said all he desired to say.

The Committee rose and reported the bill to the House. The bill then passed—yeas, 112; nays, 90.

Adjourned.

Water Famine.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 27.—Great consternation prevails on account of a threatening water famine. The Inlet waterworks are clogged by ice and the reservoir contains only 500,000 gallons, barely sufficient to supply the average consumption half a day. Waterworks stopped from midnight until this evening, when the pumps were started, but no water flows.

A Liquor Store for Every 125 Persons.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—There is a liquor store here for every 125 persons. A mass meeting under the auspices of the Church Temperance Association held last night, appointed a committee to ask the Legislature to limit the number of saloons to one to every 500 of population and increase the license fee to $500.

BEAUTIFUL WOMEN are made pallid and unattractive by functional irregularities, which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will infallibly cure. Thousands of testimonials. By druggists.

—Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago, Ill.

CROWELL'S FAILURE.

Unfortunate Investments Which Swallowed Up All His Own Money and $640,000 of Other People's.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The news that Gilbert L. Crowell, the President of the Empire Mining Company of Utah, had failed, after sinking his own money and over $664,000 of money held in trust for other people, startled business circles here. He is very well-known by business men, for he was Cashier of the Peoples' Bank for many years. He founded and built the Village of Arlington, N. J., and the Town will be crippled by his collapse.

There is not much to be added to these facts. He was considered a most excellent business man, and had the charge of various estates, the most conspicuous of which was the Tallman estate. He resigned the cashiership of the bank some time ago to take the Presidency of the Empire Mining Company. Into this concern he began to put his own money and that of the persons whose estates he was managing. The chief loser by him is the Tallman estate, the heirs to which are elderly women. Their losses foot up $550,000, and various other persons enough more to swell the sum to $664,000. Of this money $431,000 was paid out in assessments on the Empire Mine. The property is represented to be entirely wrecked.

Crowell has made a general assignment of what he has. His failure created the greatest excitement. He was conspicuous in all that made the town—its churches, its schools and its society generally—and he was generally beloved and respected by all. No one there has aught to say against his integrity and his character. It seems to have been a most unfortunate venture all around, and the case is not sufficiently developed to permit of any accusations of fraud in the matter. He invested trust estates in the name which, under power of attorney, he seems to have had a perfect right to do.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 28.—Mrs. Atwill arrived in this City to-day and is now stopping here with her daughter, who is the wife of Judge Charles Wheaton. The family have known of the defalcation for over two weeks. Mrs. Atwill, through Judge Wheaton, told a reporter that her loss is $150,000; her sister Caroline's loss, $400,000, and that Miss Catharine Tallman, who is her niece, loses $45,000, making a total loss in the family of $595,000. She says there are no additional facts to be given; that the papers have told about all, though the family had endeavored to keep the matter quiet. Judge Wheaton, Mrs. Atwill's son in-law, upon being asked if Crowell would be proceeded against criminally, said: "No, he will not be. When a man is away down in the bottom of the crater of Vesuvius what can you do with him?" Reference was made to a statement that the robbery had left the victims penniless. Judge Wheaton replied, "Oh, no, that isn't so by a great deal, but Crowell hit them hard." The Judge also said that Mrs. Atwill, notwithstanding the heavy losses in her family, was enjoying good health, and apparently not much disturbed.

DISFRANCHISED.

Thirty Thousand Negroes in Indian Territory Denied Access to Schools, Courts and Polls.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Hon. Milton Turner, ex-Minister to Liberia, who is here at the head of the delegation of colored men from Indian Territory, who were former slaves of the Indians, and who are seeking legislation for appropriating money and lands, agreeable to the treaty between the Choctaws and the Chickasaws and the Government, in 1866, had a favorable bearing to-day by the Administration. The Department of the Interior was surprised to hear that there are 30,000 negroes in the Territory who have never cast a vote, and who have been denied access to the schools and to the Courts, being incompetent as witnesses and jurors. The delegation here is asking the Government, agreeable to the stipulations of the treaty, to remove them from among the Indians, and settle them on the Oklahoma lands, of which Payne and his followers are now trying to obtain possession.

Sec. Teller has caused the Indian Commissioner to draw a bill providing for the requested relief, and it has been transmitted with strong recommendations to have it incorporated in the Deficiency Appropriation bill. The bill provides 160 acres of land for every head of a family, 80 acres for every unmarried person over 21 years of age, and sufficient money for the expenses of removal and the settlement of the lands. A number of Senators and Congressmen are sharing the surprise of the Government, and are working diligently to get the measure before the House, the only danger being the shortness of the session.

FLOOD NOTES.

Cincinnati Returning Money to the Treasury—Loss at Lawrenceburg, $433,000.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—The Relief Committee received upwards of $2,000 to-day; total receipts, $156,000. The Committee sent $1,000 to Shawneetown, Ill. It is probable that the $50,000 appropriated by the City Council will be returned to the treasury.

The Commercial Gazette prints a detailed report of damages and losses at Lawrenceburg, Ind., made by the Relief Committee of that City, Mayor Roberts, Chairman. It places the total damage to dwellings at $54,125; to 28 factories, $90,400; total losses of all kinds, $433,000. The report is approved by A. A. Teller, of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, who spent two days examining losses. Gov. Porter writes to M. Halstead that he apportioned to Lawrenceburg all that could be spared of the State fund, but it was wholly inadequate to the needs of the people.

The Cost of a Cowhiding.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 27.—Some nights ago Mrs. Elizabeth Dammerly, a married woman who lives in the Twenty-first Ward, sallied forth with a cowhide under her arm, and when she met George Meyers and Henry Mistler she gave it to them red hot. She claimed that she was indebted to them for a couple of vulgar valentines, and 'twas for this she raised welts all over their corporations. In the Police Court yesterday morning Mrs. Dammerly had two charges of assault and battery to answer. She introduced not one bit of testimony to show that George and Henry were the ones who remembered her on St. Valentine's Day, and, as they protested their innocence of playing such a game on her, she was fined $5 and sentenced to 30 days in the Workhouse in each case. The Workhouse portion of both sentences was suspended. Elizabeth paid her fines, and the plaintiffs left the Court room vindicated men.

Fusion in Maine Solon Chase Ignored.

AUGUSTA, March 1.—The Fusion Greenback State Central Committee decided to act with the Democratic party in 1884, and that Solon Chase Greenbackers be totally ignored in the future. They belonged to the "Union" party, and anyone calling himself Democrat or Greenback got the cold shoulder. It was agreed that a big fight should be made against the Republicans in the Spring elections. In the assessment of duties, the party believes "such incidental protection should be regarded as shall promote the greatest good to the greatest number, with no special privileges to any one, and that the prohibitory amendment as proposed by Republicans is worthy of support."

Louisville's Loss, $247,202.50.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 28.—After seven months' investigation city bookkeepers completed their statement, showing the loss to the city by defalcation of the late Tax Receiver and Back Tax Collector Ferguson to be $247,202.50. Little if any of this amount will ever be recovered. Ferguson is still in jail, and will probably enter a plea of guilty.

Snow Storms.

WAUSAU, Wis., Feb. 27.—Seven inches of snow since Saturday. The roads are blocked and all kinds of business at a stand-still, even logging and lumbering. Several camps have already broken up, and others are to follow. The snow is at least three feet on a level. A fair estimate places the shortage by the crop at least 40 per cent.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN

Hair Renewer.

The Best is the Cheapest.

Safety! Economy!! Certainty of Good Results!!!

These qualities are of prime importance in the selection of a preparation for the hair. Do not experiment with new remedies which may do harm rather than good; but profit by the experience of others. Buy and use with perfect confidence an article which everybody knows to be good. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER will not disappoint you.

PREPARED BY

R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N.H.

Sold by all Druggists.

News of the Week

TELEGRAPH AND MAIL.

The Civil Service Commissioners have been confirmed.

Pres. Arthur's New York appointments are well received.

Colored people are emigrating from Mississippi to Arkansas.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Railroad has been incorporated.

It is said in New York that another railroad war is about to break out.

Thomas Tucker, a railroad man of Decatur, Ill., suicided by shooting.

Theobaud Bauer was again defeated in a wrestling match, at Savannah, with Ross.

At New London, Lane S. Dennison, aged 14 years, killed himself, the result of dime novels.

At Palmyra, Mo., Mrs. B. Calvert was drowned while attempting to cross the river on horseback.

Two prisoners escaped from the Sanilas (Cal.) jail and had to be shot before they were recaptured.

At Saquin, Tex., George Neill, a barkeeper, shot and killed W. R. Collins. Cause, an old grudge.

The Catholics at Lexington, Ky., threaten to kill the ex priest O'Connor if he attempts to lecture in that city.

The Empress of Germany gives 1,000 marks to the fund for the relief of sufferers by floods in America.

At Lynchburg, Va., the tobacco manufactory of Myers Bros. & Co. burned. Loss, $120,000; insurance, $70,000.

The missing 13 of the crew of the steamer William Dickinson, before reported abandoned, have arrived at Malta.

At Otterville, Ont., eight buildings, including the Post and the Telegraph offices, burned. F. Stinchoff lost his life.

Mary Hall, a maiden lady of Newport, Ky., has become insane because of the loss of $500 through Archbishop Purcell.

Orange City, Fla., claims a population of 1,000 now. One real estate agent last month made sales to the amount of $30,000.

San Francisco was in darkness last night. All street lamps were extinguished and removed for lack of funds to pay gas bills.

At Parkersburg, W. Va., Joseph Paul, on trial for killing Lewis Marquis, was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Auglaize County officials charged with receiving illegal fees have asked the County Commissioners to make an investigation.

At Madison, Ind., a man and wife and five children named Haley were suffocated by coal gas. It is believed none of them can recover.

At Springfield, Ill., A. H. Fisher, jeweler, has assigned. Liabilities about $75,000; assets, $40,000. He owes two banks there $18,300.

Fur seals are reported plentiful between Port Angelos and Cape Flattery, Washington Territory, and sealing vessels are fast preparing for work.

It is said the Milwaukee & St. Paul road is about to build a line through the rich country between Cedar Rapids, Ia., and Kansas City, the coming summer.

The dwelling and store of M. S. Bush, at Moloc, Mo., burned. The postoffice was kept in the store, and the mail matter was all destroyed. Loss, $4,000; insured.

At London, Ont., a member of the Mahone Banking Company was committed to answer a charge of fraud, in receiving a deposit a short time before suspension.

Harry Lippert, Chief Engineer of the fire department at Milwaukee, has tendered his resignation, on the ground of failing health, after a connection of 21 years.

In the shooting between Joe Dunn and Jim Elliott, in which the latter was killed and the former wounded twice, it remains an open question as to which fired the first shot.

Gen. Peter J. Sullivan is dead, aged 62. He served as Colonel of the 48th Ohio, was appointed Minister to Colombia by Pres. Johnson and reappointed by Pres. Grant.

Five children of David Sullivan, of Pine Grove, N. Y., were attacked with trichiniosis recently from eating raw pork. One of the children died, and two are not expected to live.

Rev. Felix Verreydt, the oldest Jesuit in the United States, and one of the first founders of the Order in the West, died at St. Xavier College, Cincinnati, Thursday morning.

Sec. Lincoln has reported to the Senate the names of 82 officers of the army on duty in Washington. Sec. Chandler places the number of navy officers stationed at the capital at 201.

Geo. H. Taylor & Co.'s large paper and printing establishment, Chicago, confessed judgment for $120,000. The place was seized by the Sheriff and is now in the hands of a Deputy.

The Longfellow Memorial Association re-elected James Russell Lowell, President, and accepted from the family a strip of land in front of the late residence, whereon to erect a statue.

The State of California has brought suit against the Central Pacific Road to recover $1,942,500 for failing to perform its part of the contract by which interest was guaranteed on its bonds.

In Union County, Ark., William Wilson approached Marshal Parnell's residence to elope with his daughter. He was discovered by Parnell and son and shot dead. The parties were arrested.

The champion stallion stake organized by Pierre Lorillard for the proposed world's fair has been awarded to the Louisville Jockey Club for $10,575, and will be run at the September meeting.

The name of Milton Garrigue, nominated Collector of Internal Revenue of the Eleventh District of Indiana, will be withdrawn by the President, and Thos. Fitzgerald be nominated in his stead.

[illegible] Terry, of Chesterfield County, S. C., desiring to marry another woman, killed his wife by putting poison in whisky, which he gave to her to drink when she was ill. Terry fled. He had been married only a year.

The Boston Transcript says: "The subscription of $6,000,000 called for by the Mexican Central Railroad some weeks ago, is completed, the public taking $3,500,000, and arrangements made for placing the remainder."

The Pall Mall Gazette says the headquarters of the Irish Assassination League is not in Dublin but in London, and the lives of the members of the British Ministry are in constant danger so long as the organization maintains its existence.

A letter mailed in Provincetown, Mass., last June, and addressed to Highland Light, about four miles away, has just reached its destination, having been as far as Truro, Nova Scotia in one direction, and Tucson, Arizona, in the other, in the meantime.

[illegible] Ringgold, Ga., a few days since, some boys proposed to have some fun by hiding one of their number under a wagon-body by turning it over him upside down. By accident the edge of one side of the body fell on the boy's neck, causing a most horrible death.

The Massachusetts Congressmen are urged to secure the passage of a law to prohibit the employment of convicts upon works or property of the United States. This is intended to bear upon the labor by which the Mississippi River improvement will be made.

At Louisville a Galt House guest, registered as H. W. Kerr, San Francisco, jumped his board bill, and avoided payment of $40 in money, borrowed from the Louisville horse fanciers, after pretended purchases of blooded Kentucky horses. He left two empty trunks.

The California Committee of the Legislature to investigate, find that the members of the late Railroad Commission had so much private business that they failed to perform their duties to the State, and had sold their influence to railroads for money in nearly every manner.

Forty leading men of Cincinnati, of both political parties, have subscribed their names to a circular, calling upon all who desire to promote the welfare of the City to join in a citizens' movement for the municipal election, similar to that led in Philadelphia by the Committee of One Hundred.

Mary Irene Hoyt, daughter of John Hoyt, committed by friends to an Insane Asylum near Philadelphia in June last, has been released, being pronounced sane. She says she was put out of the way to keep her from her father's death bed, and will contest his will on the ground of undue influence.

Gilbert Yost and Bid Houlihan were arrested in Chicago for connection with the robbery of Vail's jewelry store, at LaPorte, Ind., some weeks ago; $600 worth of diamonds of the $10,000 in property stolen, were recovered at Houlihan's house. The men are known to the police as two of the most expert criminals in the country.

Sec. Teller has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who rejected an application to purchase under the first section of the act of June 15, 1880, several parcels of land near Denver, Colorado. This statute contemplates that persons who committed a trespass on public lands (not mineral), prior to March 1, 1879, may secure themselves against criminal or civil proceedings therefor, by the purchase of such lands at the Government price.

The Prohibition bill was defeated in the Texas Legislature.

Hank Monk, Horace Greeley's famous stage-driver, is dead.

Mint coinage for February, 6,265,440 pieces, valued at 1,100,960.

The citizens of Cairo held a meeting and raised $1,000 for the sufferers by floods.

At Cairo last night the river was 52 feet. A rapid decline is expected from now on.

John Goodwin, the absconding Chicopee, Mass., contractor, owes $75,000 to $100,000.

The metropolitan police bill passed the Indiana Senate, having previously passed the House.

A negro was hung by an infuriated mob at Elgin, Texas, for attempting to rape a little schoolgirl.

A company has been incorporated in Florida to build a railroad through the length of the peninsula.

Five additional attachments have been obtained against the Augustinian Society, at Lawrence, Mass.

New developments are anticipated at Boston regarding the famous counterfeit United States bond plate case.

Strang's snuff mills at Dutch Kills and Maspeth, Long Island, were seized and destroyed by revenue officers.

S. H. Fox & Co., Oneida County, N. Y., the largest glass manufacturing firm in the State, have assigned. Liabilities, $150,000.

A valuable phosphate mine has developed near Kingston, Ont. There is one pit from which nearly 500 tons of mineral have been taken.

The number of suicides committed by German military officers, on account of financial embarrassment, is attracting attention.

The aggregate of votes cast in the late elections in the province of Ontario appears to have been: Reform, 127,192; Conservative, 120,404.

At Shelbyville, Ill., Willis Wright, aged 23, shot himself in front of his brother's saloon, and died soon after. Financial trouble was the cause.

Five million dollars will be invested in erecting buildings on 20 acres of ground at Beaver Falls, Pa., and the establishment of a barbed wire works.

Sec. Folger has almost recovered from his recent illness. He was at the Treasury Department to-day, and received a large number of visitors.

Hon. Nelson J. Turney, formerly member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, died Sunday at his residence in Circleville, O., after a brief illness, aged 63.

Four out of five precincts of Jessamine County, Ky., have voted against whisky. In the fifth no license will be granted by the present Board of Trustees.

The real-estate business in Montgomery, Ala., is on a boom. It is estimated that the transactions for the past five months exceed those of the past five years.

The sophomores engaged in the recent disturbances in Dartmouth College, who surrendered on Wednesday, have been put on probation the rest of the year.

The constitutional amendment providing for the biennial election of State officers and biennial sessions of the Legislature passed the Massachusetts House and Senate.

The sale of liquor in Glasgow, Ky., is prohibited, the penalty being $100 for each day's violation of the law. The saloon-keepers are asked to pay in in fines $35,500.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce voted to request Representatives in Congress to push the passage of the Internal Revenue and bonded whisky extension bills.

At Indianapolis Judge Gresham rendered a further decree in favor of holders of Wabash & Western equipment bonds for accrued interest amounting to over $418,000.

The jury in the case of the editor, proprietor and printer of the London Free Thinker, charged with blasphemy and libel, disagreed. A new trial is ordered for Monday.

At Springfield, Mo., John P. Conroy, a stonecutter, was shot dead in a barroom by Jack Griffin, a gambler with whom he had just had some harsh words. Griffin escaped.

O. G. Barnes, book-keeper and cashier of the Burnet House, Cincinnatti, was found to be behind in his accounts about $3,000. The amount has been made up by his relatives.

The Berlin National Zeitung affirms that the Prince of Wales has expressed strong disapproval with reference to the military degradation by France of the Orleans Princes.

The manufacturers and business men of Cincinnati are not of one mind regarding the new tariff schedule, but they are agreed that business will only be slightly affected either way.

The Western Nail Association decided to close factories two weeks more, commencing next Monday. The outlook for the spring trade is very encouraging. No change was made in rates.

Later advices from the railway accident at Palestine, Ill., show one child was killed and 12 persons injured, none seriously. All resumed their journey. Five cars turned over. Cause, a broken rail.

The jewelry store of C. Kloholt, Springfield, Ill., was entered by three masked men Saturday morning, who bound and gagged the watchman and made off with $20,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry.

At New York, Police Justice Duffy decided that the case of Morse, who was arrested Saturday for producing the "Passion Play" without a license, should go before a jury. Morse was held in $500 bail.

At Westville, Ind., the engine in O. S. Hatton's box factory exploded, killing Hatton and his engineer, Henry Hilton, seriously wounding Arthur Reynolds and James Hilton and wrecking the building.

Maj. A. D. Hitt, who, in ante-bellum days, was one of the largest cotton-buyers in Columbia, S. C., and possessed a fortune estimated at $200,000, died in the almshouse of that city last week, aged 78 years. He was never married.

Awards for mail messenger service have been made by the Second Assistant Postmaster General as follows: Chicago, Chas. Walsh, $35,549; St. Louis, R. G. Woodlief, $16,998; Detroit, R. G. Woodlief, $5,798; Kansas City, H. C. Slavens, $5,850.

It is expected that Brennan and Egan and several of Parnell's followers in the Commons will accompany the latter to America. The intention is to give a full account to the Irish in America of the way in which the funds of the Land League are disposed of.

Papers in the suit of John Gilbert against the owner of the Newhall House have been filed. The amount of damages asked is $20,500, the odd $500 coming in for medical attendance which plaintiff needed. The main amount is for the loss of his wife in the fire.

The jury in the case of George J. Rice, former President of the Utica, Ithica & Elmira Railroad Company, on trial for embezzlement, were unable to agree after being locked up all night, and were discharged. Rice was allowed his liberty on giving $2,500 bail.

The Grand Jury of Tuscarawas County, O., after being in session three weeks and fully investigating all charges of crookedness in the offices of Commissioners Benfor and Keifer, have adjourned without finding a single case of substantiation of any of the charges made.

At Annapolis, Naval Cadets Charles E. Woodruff, (Penn.) Charles J. Ross, (Ind.) and Wm. A. McGrath, (Ga.) who engaged in the demonstration in January last, (the only three who failed to express regret for their conduct) have been dropped from the rolls of the Academy.

A freight train on the Chicago & Alton backed on the wrong switch at Wilmington and broke down a span of the iron bridge over the Kankakee River. A number of cars went down. The wagon bridge had washed away before. There are no means of crossing the river.

At McPherson, Kan., fire destroyed one entire business block. Among the sufferers are Caldwell, boots and shoes; Rhey & Freelove, furniture; office of the Pacific Express; Cookingham's implement house and court house—all frame buildings. Nearly all the goods were lost. Loss, $50,000; insurance about one-half.

Maj. Benyourd has forwarded to Washington his estimate of the cost of connecting the Hennepin Canal. The Marais d'Osier route would require $5,811,367; the Watertown route would cost $7,309,640, and the Rock Island route would take $6,672,800. To enlarge the Illinois & Michigan Canal would cost $2,208,919.

Letters received from Roze Clare, Hardin County, Ills., represent the effects of the flood as very disastrous. Destitute people are gathered in school houses, suffering for want of food, clothing and medicine. It is a small town immediately on the Ohio, 90 miles above Cairo. The sufferers in that region received no aid whatever.

According to the reports, which have been carefully prepared by the police, the number of business houses inundated in Cincinnati during the flood was 1,548; number of residences, 2,548; number of families occupying these houses, 3,691; number of persons in these families, 15,383. There were 17 railroad depots inundated and 15 coal yards.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer, Supt. Thompson, of the Railway Mail Service, and Supt. Slater, of the Railway Adjustment Division, have been designated a committe to frame and submit to the Postmaster General a system for gauging rates of pay for carrying the mail on railroad routes, in accordance with the provisions of the Postoffice appropriation bill for the next fiscal year.

VERY PROPER PRECAUTION.

PARENT (For the first time)—TO PROPRIETOR OF WOMEN'S FURNISHING STORE—"Please, sir, will you be kind enough to remove those corsets and stockings from your window for a moment? MY SON is taking his morning's airing, and I don't wish him to see such things too young."

CONGRESSIONAL.

47th Congress—Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

Sen. Hale reported the Deficiency Appropriation bill and the Senate proceeded to consider it.

On motion of Sen. Plumb an amendment was agreed to authorizing and directing the Attorney General to pay Chas. H. Reed for his services in defending Guiteau whatever sum he may fix upon as proper compensation, not to exceed, however, $3,000.

The amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations having been agreed to except as above stated, the bill was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole, agreed to except one, striking out certain deficiency appropriations for the government of the District of Columbia, which was disagreed to. The bill then passed.

In the Senate evening session, the House bill to modify the postal money order system and other purposes passed without amendment.

Sen. Allison reported the Conference of the two houses on the Sundry Civil bill had failed to agree. Although a general agreement was formally reported, he stated the Conference had reached a substantial agreement as to the items of appropriation, the disagreement being in relation to legislation contained in the original bill, as it came from the House.

Sen. Logan would rather see a half-dozen extra sessions than submit to the action proposed in the House bill in relation to the repeal of the preemption laws or the pensions of the poor inmates of the soldiers' homes. The Senate insisted upon its action and new conferees were appointed.

March 4.

At 2:30 this morning the Senate was still in executive session. At 3:15 A. M. the doors re-opened. On motion of Sen. Logan the House bill to authorize the Litchfield, Carrollton & Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Illinois River was taken up and passed. At 3:45 the Senate took a recess until 4 o'clock when the Senate re-convened as the Conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was not yet ready for presentation.

Sen. Hawley moved to take another 15-minute recess, but Sen. Van Wyck objected and called for the yeas and nays, so Sen. Hawley withdrew his motion.

The next half hour was spent idly waiting for the report. At 4:35 it was received with a message that the House had agreed to it. Sen. Allison moved the adoption of the report. It was read and adopted without dissent.

The Senate then at 5 took a recess until 10.

The President pro tem called the Senate to order promptly at 10, but the Senators came in slowly and nearly half an hour elapsed before there was a quorum present to do business.

On Sen. Morrill's motion the Committee on Finance was ordered to prepare a compilation under the existing Tariff law, together with a tabulated comparative statement of the rates of duties and imports under the several Tariff acts since the organization of the Government and such other statistics on the subject as it may deem proper. Morrill, from the Committee on Finance, reported the House bill to fix the salary of the Collector of Customs at Chicago, which was passed.

On motion of Sen. Anthony a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of two Senators to join the House committee to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that Congress had completed its business and was ready to adjourn.

The President appointed Sens. Anthony and Bayard.

Precisely at 12 o'clock the President pro tem Edmunds brought down his gavel and said: "Senators, the hour has arrived at which, by the Constitution and laws of the United States the Forty-seventh Congress terminates. It becomes the duty of the Chair, therefore, to declare this session adjourned without day, and in doing so he wishes you, each one of you, a pleasant and safe journey to your homes and every felicity in your future lives. The Senate stands adjourned without day." [Applause.]

HOUSE.

March 3.

The Conference report on the Tariff bill having been read, Kelley proposed to limit debate to two hours. Several Democrats laughingly suggested to "make it short." Kelley then suggested an hour and a half, but finally it was arranged that a vote should be taken at 5 o'clock. He offered to let the opponents of the report be heard first, but Carlisle thought the usual and proper course was to have the effect of the report stated to the House. Kelley admitted the force of the suggestion and proceeded to open the debate.

The first section of the bill, he said, was the bill which the House passed last session for the reduction of internal revenue taxes, with the amendments made thereto by the Senate, touching tobacco, cigars and snuff. The reduction would diminish internal taxes from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000. He was unable to make an estimate of the immediate effect of the changes proposed in the Tariff law. The estimate, however, was that the total reduction of revenue by this bill would be from $65,000,000 to $70,000,000. Some provisions of the bill he could not defend, but, on the whole, he considered the bill an improvement on the present law.

Mr. Carlisle proceeded to argue against the report. He believed the public safety and public interest demanded a reduction of tax, and he regretted exceedingly that the Conference Committee had not brought before the House such a measure as he could support. He had announced more than once his readiness for an average reduction of 20 per cent. on tariff duties, justly and equitably distributed. The proposition now submitted did not, he believe, make a reduction of more than half that average. From 40 to 45 millions of the whole reduction would come from the internal taxes, leaving only from 20 to 25 millions to come from the tariff duties, of which 11 millions would come from the single article of sugar.

After a protracted debate the Conference report was adopted by yeas, 152; nays, 116.

At the evening session of the House the usual "last night" assembly thronged the corridors this evening and standing room even was at premium in the galleries. The door to the galleries was filled by a patient crowd waiting an opportunity to obtain a seat left vacant by some departing visitor, and to look their last upon the Forty-seventh Congress. A proposition made by Mr. Belford to have the families of members admitted to the floor, met with objection.

The House proceeded to consider the contested election case of Lee vs. Richardson, First District of South Carolina.

The election case then recurred and a vote was taken on minority resolution, as a substitute for the majority resolution, declaring Lee entitled to the seat and were adopted. The vote then recurred on the majority report as amended by the minority, and the Democrats refusing to vote, the House was left without a quorum. A call of the House was ordered. The call disclosed the presence of 250 members, and further proceedings were dispensed with, but on the question of the election case again, no quorum voted. Another call was had and once more a quorum answered to their names.

At 1:50, in order to get the House out of the dead lock, Mr. Kasson moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was ordered on the election case.

Mr. Dezendorf moved to lay the motion on the table, saying that no bills should be passed until this matter was disposed of, a declaration which was eagerly assented to by the Democratic side.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The House continued in session all night Saturday.

At 4:30 a motion was made for a recess, but the friends of the Bonded Extension bill opposed it and raised the point of no quorum. For half an hour the tellers stood in their places and became the butts of jocular remarks and suggestions on the part of the members, who were in the best of humor. The usual scenes attendant on an "all night session" were enacted, Though the galleries were practically vacant, the attendance on the floor was good, and the members leaned back in their chairs and smoked, told stories, and laughed to their hearts' content. At 5 o'clock, Butterworth moved to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table, a motion which elicited a shout of laughter, and was ruled out of order by the Speaker.

At 11:30 Mr. Reese offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the House has just learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Governor of Georgia, and so long a useful and distinguished member of the House; that this House expresses its heartfelt sympathy with the people not only of Georgia, but with the people of the whole country in the loss of the statesman and patriot."

On motion, a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn was ordered and appointed.

Mr. Brigham, from the Postoffice Committee, reported the postal telegraph bill. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

After recess Mr. Holman protested in the name of the religious sentiment of the country against anything but indispensable public business. The chair, being temporarily occupied by Mr. Blackburn, the usual complimentary resolution to the Speaker for the "ability and courtesy" with which he had presided, was offered by Mr. Randall.

Mr. Blanchard inquired whether one objection would prevent the present consideration of the resolution. If so, he would object. The Speaker pro tem stated that it would not. The question was then put. Mr. Blanchard and several others insisting on a count, the resolution was adopted.

Various requests to take up and pass bills by unanimous consent were made, but invariably met with shouts of "object." But when through some inattention or on account of the tumult in the hall, one such attempt was successful in regard to the bill fixing the terms of the United States Court in Texas, the answer was a loud roar of laughter.

At 11:55 the committee to wait on the President reported he had no further communication to make to Congress

Then the Speaker began his closing address. He said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES: The time has come when our official relations as Representatives of the Forty-seventh Congress are to be dissolved. In a moment more this House of Representatives will be known only in history. Its acts will stand, many of them, it is believed, through the future history of the Republic. On the reopening by this Congress I ventured to suggest the hope that it should be marked peculiarly as a business Congress. It has successfully grappled with more of the vital, material and moral questions of the country than its predecessors. Many of these questions have been settled wisely and well by appropriate legislation. It would be quite impossible at this time to enumerate the many important laws which have been enacted to foster and promote the substantial interests of the whole country. This Congress enacted into law the first three per cent. funding bill known to this country, and under it a considerable portion of the debt has been refunded at lower rates than ever before. It did not hesitate to take hold of the question of polygamy, and it is believed it has struck the first effective blow in the direction of destroying that greatest remaining public crime of the age. Laws have been passed to protect the immigrant on his way across the sea and upon his arrival in ports of this country. Laws have also been passed to extend the charters of banking institutions so that the financial discords did not take place which would otherwise have come at the expiration of the old bank charters. The Postoffice laws have been so changed as to reduce letter postage from three to two cents, the lowest ever known in the United States. No legislation of this Congress will be found upon the statute book revolutionary in character or which will oppress any section or individual in the land. All legislation has been in the direction of relief. Pension laws have been enacted which are deemed wise and liberal. Appropriations have been made to pay deserving and unfortunate pensioners. Internal revenue taxes have been taken off and the tariff laws have been revised. Sectionalism has been unknown in the enaction of laws. In the main, a fraternal spirit has prevailed among the members from all portions of the Union. What has been said in the heat of debate and under the excitement and sometimes provocation, is not to be regarded in determining the genuine feeling of concord existing among the members. The high office I have filled through the session of this Congress has enabled me to judge better of the tone and spirit of the members that comprise it than I could otherwise have done. It is commonly said the House of Representatives is a very turbulent and disorderly body of men. This is true, more in appearance than in reality. Those who look on and don't participate see more apparent confusion than exists in reality. The disorder that often appears upon the floor of the House grows out of the earnest, active spirit possessed by the members coming from all sections of the United States and indicates in a high degree their strong individuality, and great zeal in trying to secure recognition in the prompt discharge of duty. No more conscientious body of men than compose this House of Representatives, in my opinion ever met. Partisan zeal has in some instances led to fierce word contests on the floor, but when the occasion passed the partisan spirit ceased to exist.

"With the sincerest hope that all may return safely to their homes, and wishing each a successful and happy future during life, I now exercise my last official duty, as presiding officer of this House, by declaring the term of this House, under the Constitution of the United States at an end."

THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Levees Still Hold, but People Preparing for the Worst.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The latest news from the Lower Mississippi River is that the water at Helena is rising at the rate of about half an inch an hour and it is now thought the highest mark of last year will be reached. The levees still hold, and it is believed they can and will be able to resist the additional rise. A good deal of uneasiness is felt, however, and preparations are being made for the worst. Boats and other floating apparatus are being rapidly constructed, and planters as well as the people in the City are furnishing themselves means of escape should the levees break.

The trestle on the Helena branch of the Iron Mountain Railroad at Langville River, 30 miles north of Helena, which a week ago was 40 feet above water, is expected to be submerged to-day, and trains stopped until arrangements can be made to transfer.

The men washed off the Memphis & Little Rock bridge at Blackfish Bayou, reported last night, were rescued.

At Arkansas City the water is still rising at the rate of three inches per day; otherwise the situation remains about the same as previously reported.

Accounts from the section between Friar's Point and Vicksburg, on the Mississippi side, distant about 300 miles, are that reports of damage have been grossly exaggerated. The levees there are still unbroken. No danger is apprehended and planters are busy planting and preparing to put in crops.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The river here marks 35 feet 7 inches, a rise of one inch since yesterday. At Helena, Ark., a rise of 8 inches was reported yesterday. This is from the back-water of the Mississippi, which has found its way into the St. Francis, which again empties itself into the Mississippi just above Helena. The St. Francis rose eight feet last Thursday at Wittsburg, and the whole bottom lands in that region are completely inundated.

HELENA, Ark., March 6.—Those dependent upon Long Lake levee have become alarmed and are moving their stock and goods to places of safety. Indeed the entire bottom populace are fleeing to high land, carrying all their valuables with them. Negroes are panic-stricken, hurrying hither and thither seeking places of security against the relentless waters. The Iron Mountain track and Langville bridge are submerged. Transfers by boat enable trains to continue running. Desperate efforts are being made to maintain levees still intact. A general opinion now prevails the maximum of last year will be thrown into the shade by the water now in sight and to come. The citizens of Helena consider the situation critical.

Fitzhugh levee, five miles south of this city, gave way last night. The crevasses this morning are over 100 yards wide and increasing rapidly.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC — PURIFIES THE BLOOD

A combination of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and Phosphorus in a palatable form. For Debility, Loss of Appetite, Prostration of Vital Powers it is indispensable.

REV. A. I. HOBBS Writes:—After a thorough trial of the IRON TONIC, I take pleasure in stating that I have been greatly benefited by its use. Ministers and Public Speakers will find it of the greatest value where a Tonic is necessary. I recommend it as a reliable remedial agent, possessing undoubted nutritive and restorative properties.
Louisville, Ky., Oct. 2, 1882.

REV. J. L. TOWNER, Industry, Ill., says:—"I consider it a most excellent remedy for the debilitated vital forces."

PREPARED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., 213 N. MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS.

PENSIONS.

Important Circular Regarding Steps to be Taken to Secure Increased Pensions.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—The following circular has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions and approved by the Secretary of the Interior:

The following regulations are prescribed for the purpose of carrying into effect as speedily as possible the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, increasing to $30 per month the pensions of those who lost a leg at or above the knee, or arm at or above the elbow, and of those who have been so disabled as to incapacitate for performing any manual labor, but not so much as to require regular personal aid and attendance, and who are now receiving pensions at the rate of $24 per month, and to $24 per month the pensions of those who have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally or permanently disabled in the same, or otherwise so disabled as to render their incapacity to perform manual labor equivalent to the loss of a hand or foot and are now receiving $18 per month. Inasmuch as the said act has immediate effect upon such admitted cases as have been adjudicated at the rates of $24 and $18 per month respectively, no formal application by the beneficiary is necessary to be made other than to forward to the Commissioner of Pensions the pension certificate accompanied by a letter stating in the handwriting of the pensioner his present postoffice address. As soon as possible after the receipt of the pension certificate aforesaid, the Commissioner will re-issue to him a new certificate for the new rate and will forward the same to the proper Pension Agent to inscribe the name of such pensioner on the roll at the increased rate and to make the pensioner the proper payments. In case of amputation, a certificate will be re-issued without any further medical examination. The intervention of an agent or attorney in such admitted cases as are affected by this act being unnecessary, will not be recognized.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner Explains the Effect of the New Law.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—In reply to enquiries to-day the Commissioner of Internal Revenue said the effect of the law reducing internal revenue taxation would be as follows:

That the taxes upon the capital and deposits of banks and bankers and National Bank Associations is repealed from this date except such taxes as are now due and payable, that the reduction of the tax upon checks, drafts, etc., and upon matches, perfumery, medicinal preparations and other articles imposed by schedule A, following section 3347 of the revised statutes, takes effect July 1, 1883.

That after May 1, 1883, the tax on manufactured tobacco and snuff will be eight cents per pound, on cigars, $3 per thousand and cigarettes 50 cents per thousand. That there will be a rebate on tobacco, snuff, cigars and cigarettes of the difference in the taxes recently imposed, and the taxes as now provided for, where the claims amount to $10. The claims must be presented within 60 days from May 1st. Regulations upon this matter will be immediately issued and blanks will be furnished upon which claims can be made. That the law provides for a large reduction in special taxes upon dealers commencing May 1, 1883. The Commissioner also stated that immediate arrangements would be made for changing the form of the special tax stamps and stamps for the payment of taxes upon tobacco, snuff, cigars, etc., and to supply collectors with these stamps in time to meet the requirements of the trade prior to May 1, 1883.

The act to reduce internal revenue taxation which has just become a law, provides for the repeal of the tax upon capital and deposits of all banks and bankers, except such taxes as are now due and payable. The tax on capital and deposits, therefore, ceased March 3. Comptroller Knox says the passage of this act relieves National and State Banks and private bankers from tax on an average of $1,000,000 a month. The amount of tax collected from National Banks on capital and deposits the last fiscal year was $5,959,702, of which $489,774 only was upon capital, the remainder being upon deposits. The tax upon State bonds and private bankers was $5,249,172, of which a little more than one-fifth was upon capital.

RIVER DISASTER.

The Steamer Yazoo Strikes a Log and Fills—Eighteen Lives Thought to be Lost.

DONALDSVILLE, La., March 4.—This morning at 1 o'clock the steamer Yazoo struck an obstruction, supposed to be a log, and commenced to fill. She was landed and a small line put out, which parted. The following persons were picked up by the steamer St. John from the floating debris: J. B. Sullivan, Captain; W. B. Faulk, first clerk; R. E. Conley, pilot; Bill Curts, barkeeper; J. H. Rickardson, Mrs. R. E. Cabley, Mrs. Daniels, passengers; Alfonz, barber; Grant Milter, third cook, and six roustabouts. Capt. Sullivan reports the following are known to be lost: Lee Carper, second clerk; Christ Kerns, first mate; John Frantz, carpenter; Dan Lightner, steward; a colored chambermaid and eight colored roustabouts.

Passengers lost—Mrs. Lewis, Chicago; a seven-months-old child of pilot Cooley; a colored woman, name unknown.

The disaster occurred at Gypsy Point, 25 miles above the city. The boat was heavily loaded with miscellaneous freight, value not known. The boat was valued at $7,500; insured for $5,000.

ALEX. STEPHENS.

The Georgia Statesman Passes Peacefully Away.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 4.—Gov. Stephens' death occurred at 3:30. At 3:15 the family was called in, and after breathing almost imperceptibly for a few moments he died without the slightest tremor. To-day the remains have lain in state in the Executive Mansion, and were viewed by 20,000 people.

This afternoon a meeting of citizens was held and addresses delivered.

Gov. Stephens will leave $10,000 to the children of his late brother, Judge Stephens. The rest of the estate, except a few minor bequests, to his nephew, Col. John A. Stephens. What the estate will foot up depends largely on the sale of his new "History of the United States." He made about $30,000 on "The War Between the States."

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—Hon. James S. Boynton, President of the State Senate, was sworn in as Governor. He has ordered an election to fill the vacancy caused by Stephens' death on the 24th of April. The Democratic Executive Committee of the State has been called to meet next Thursday in Atlanta, to consider what action should be taken.

The remains of Stephens will be carried to the Capital at 3 o'clock to-day. The funeral will take place Thursday.

The Vote on the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The bill passed in the House by 152 to 116. The following Democrats voted for it: Messrs. Randall, Beltzhoover, Mutchler, Ermentrout, Wise and Klotz, of Pennsylvania; Bliss, Hardy and Scoville, of New York; Hardenbergh, Harris and Ross, of New Jersey; Ladd, of Maine; Morse, of Massachusetts; Fulkerson, of Virginia; Wilson, of West Virginia, and Speer, of Georgia—16 in all.

The following Republicans voted against it: Messrs. Bayne, Brum, Campbell, Errett and Miller, of Pennsylvania; Dawes, McKinly, Robinson and Taylor, of Missouri; Hubbell, of Michigan, and Urner, of Maryland.

What Pittsburg Manufacturers Say of the Tariff Bill.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—Pittsburg manufacturers who were interviewed to-day, express themselves as being glad the tariff battle is ended, although the bill as passed is not satisfactory to all. Those engaged in the manufacture of hoop iron and wire rods say their business is killed. Pig iron, sheet iron and steel manufacturers also claim to be greatly crippled. All agree that wages will have to be reduced, and some claim a general readjustment of values will be necessary.

ROOM AT THE TOP.

We have had many letters this Winter from subscribers asking where the book, "Room at the Top," could be obtained. In this issue the publisher advertises the particulars asked for.

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1883.

TRADE.

There was an improved feeling in the general trade of the United States during the past week, although there was an increase in the number of failures as compared with the preceding week. All signs point to an active Spring business.

To-day's reports up the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE, say money is loaning at 7½ ₽ cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ ₽ cent. Bar silver, 110⅝. Sterling Exchange steady; long, $4.82¼; sight, $4.85¾. Government Bonds ⅛ lower for 4s, otherwise unchanged. State Securities neglected. Railroad bonds irregular and generally higher. Stocks—After 11 o'clock New York Central suddenly advanced 1⅛ and the general list ⅛@¼, but the market subsequently became weak, and at noon sold down ¼ to 1 ₽ cent.

Government Bonds—5s extended, 103¼; 4½s, 112⅛; 4s, 119; 3s, 104⅛; Pacific 6s, '95, 128.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	March 6.	Feb. 28.
5's, extended	103¼	103¾
4½'s, coupons	112⅛	113⅝
4's	119	119⅝
3's, registered	104⅛	103⅞
Pacific 6's of '95	128	128

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$2,081,300
Specie, decrease	3,171,400
Legal tenders, decrease	1,107,700
Deposits, decrease	8,021,300
Circulation, increase	46,500
Reserve, decrease	3,523,775

The banks now hold $2,314,775 in excess of legal requirements.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week, No. 2 Red Wheat for cash, was placed upon this market at 112½c; on Wednesday, 113c was the price; on Thursday it noted 113¼c; on Friday it marked 113¼c; on Saturday it receded to 113c, and on Monday the recorded value was 113⅛c, showing an advance for the week of 1c.

During the first three days of the past week the wheat market of the country gained strength each day, after which weakness set in but on Monday the markets were again firm. There is, as has always been, the case at this season of the year, some uncertainty as to the condition of the Fall sown wheat, which enables operators to make an impression upon the market for either a rise or decline without much effort, as reports of "winter kill" or "wheat in excellent condition," induce many to venture in accordance with such reports. However, the markets have held remarkably steady within the week, all things considered. The report that a great deal of the wheat in Ohio has been winter killed, had a temporary effect in strengthening the price of wheat, but intelligence from different parts of Ohio by men engaged in agriculture does not agree with the statement that "much of the wheat has been Winter killed." On the other hand it is said that the roots of the wheat are strong and healthy, and that there is a prospect for a good wheat crop in Ohio. With a warm atmosphere and settled weather, there will soon be a full opportunity to state just what condition the wheat is in. As to prices during the coming week, much will depend upon the condition of the weather. Cold, stormy weather will very likely result in strong and higher markets, while if there is fine weather no radical change may be looked for. The outlook for prices of wheat between now and harvest, is that they will be higher than at present. There will undoubtedly be a good export demand, and our surplus stocks will rapidly disappear. The wheat crop of the United Kingdom will be at least 26,000,000 bushels less than in 1882. There has been less acreage planted in France than previously, and with an uncertainty as to the out-turn of the harvest of 1883, there must necessarily be a demand upon America for breadstuffs.

Corn has gained in value during the week. High mixed is 1c higher and No. 2 1¾c. There has been but little of the above grades placed upon the market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was an active market for Cash Wheat. Prices were steady but lower.

Sales No. 2 Red Wheat to-day	8,500 bu
Sales No. 2 Red Wheat yesterday	11,000 bu

No. 1 Long Berry, one lot at 114½c, ½c down. No. 2 Red Wheat, 112½c, 1c decline. No. 2 hard, 112½c. No. 2 Lake Shore, 112⅝c. No. 2, to arrive, 112¾c, sales being in first part of session. No. 3 Red sold freely. Wabash, 107⅛c, ¼c decline. Lake Shore No. 3, 110@110¼c, latter to close. Rejected, 98½c. Rejected White, 80c.

White Wheat sold to a moderate extent. No. 1 White Michigan, no change, at 109c. No. 2 White Lake Shore, 96c.

For future delivery there was an active market in No. 2 for April. Other months not largely dealt in. Prices exhibit a decline in all months.

	Mar bu.	April bu.	May bu.	June bu.	July. bu.
Sales to-day	2000	129000	42000	5000	15000
Sales yest	10000	30000	82000		25000

Seller March, 112½c, ¾c depressed. Seller April opened at 115⅝c and closed at 115⅜c, ¾c decline. Seller May, 117⅝c, 117⅝c, and finally 117⅛c, ⅝c lower. Seller June, 118c. Seller July, 113½c, ¼c off.

Cash Corn sold actively, although not to as large an extent as on the preceding day. The market was steady with but little alteration in values.

Sales Cash Corn to-day	26,000 bush
Sales Saturday	30,000 bush

High mixed, no sales. No. 2 Corn, 60c, same as yesterday. Rejected Corn, 55c, no change. Rejected Wabash, 55½c. D. & M. do, 55c. No Grade Corn, Wabash, 50½c, ½c up. No 3 White Corn, 54c, ½c off.

For future delivery trade trade was large, one lot for May alone being for 100,000 bushels.

Sales to-day	208,000 bu
" yesterday	86,000 bu

Seller March, 60c, same as yesterday. Seller May, in which most of the business was done, opened at 63¼c and closed at 63c, ⅜c decline.

Clover Seed was very active, sales amounting to 250 bags. Prime, $8 00, 15c advance. No 2 Seed, $7 75, 15c higher. Prime Mammoth, $8 25, no alteration. No 2 Mammoth, $7 90.

Oats—One sale for cash at 45½c for No 2. Seller May, one lot at 47½c.

Rye—Sale No 2 at 66c.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following, showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending Feb. 24, 1883:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
Feb. 24, 1883	22509914	11528053	4165220	1556859
Feb. 17, 1883	21974108	11140170	4098430	1800507
Feb. 10, 1883	22188094	10576733	4029082	1929054
Feb. 3, 1883	22289436	10670651	4352164	2057764
Jan. 27, 1883	21809118	9556497	3985195	2393521
Feb. 25, 1882	17045902	15566329	2412225	2286407
Feb. 26, 1881	25748690	15544384	2427506	3039710

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly says: The net imports of wheat and flour in the five months ended Dec. 31, 1882, were equal to 21,295,258 bushels of wheat, against 15,603,403 bushels for the corresponding five months in 1881, and 27,987,405 bushels for the corresponding five months in 1880.

The French Wheat crop of 1882 was placed at 326,600,000 bushels of inferior quality. The consumption for food is placed at 270,000,000 bushels. The area under wheat usually averages about 17,000,000 acres; it was placed at 17,677,306 acres for the crop of 1880. The quantity required for seed at 2½ bushels per acre, is 42,500,000 bushels. The average consumption for food from 1870 to 1876 is placed at 251,101,335 bushels. Some authorities estimate the wheat crop of 1882 at 328,080,000 bushels. The inferior quality of the crop for bread will probably reduce it to 284,000,000 as the equal of good wheat. The area of the land sown to wheat for the crop of 1884 has been reduced in consequence of bad weather for seeding. What this ratio of decrease is has not yet been determined.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the markets, is as follows:

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Wheat trade weaker, declines varying from 6d to 2s. Flour lower. Trade in foreign breadstuffs tedious and unsatisfactory, with downward tendency in price. Flower weakened owing to excessive arrivals. Other articles quotably unchanged. Cargoes off coast in restricted demand. Red Winter Wheat closed 6d dearer. Four arrivals and six sales, three withdrawn and two remain. About 12 cargoes due this week. Sales of English wheat during the week, 45,039 quarters at 42s 6d per quarter, against 34,364 quarters at 44s 9d for the corresponding period of last year.

General Produce.

PITTSBURG, March 6.—Oil—Dull, weak and steadily declining; opened at 95¾c and closed at 94⅛c. Trading light.

CHICAGO, March 6.—12:06 M.—Wheat—Seller May, 114⅛c. Corn—Seller May, 62⅞c. Oats—seller March, 43⅝c; seller April, 43⅝c; seller May, 44⅝c.

BUFFALO, March 6.—Wheat dull and steady; 5,000 bu No 1 hard Duluth, 130c. Corn quiet; several cars sample western at 62½c. Oats quiet and firm; 1 car white western at 52c, on track. Barley neglected.

DETROIT, March 6.—Flour at $4 50. Wheat easy No. 1 white, spot, 109⅜c; March, 109⅜c; April, 111⅝c; May, 113¼c; No. 2 red, 113c; No. 2 white, 96c. Corn dull; No. 2, 60c, nominal. Oats strong; No. 2, 47½c; No 2 white, 41c bid. Receipts—wheat, 61,000 bu; shipments, 22,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Wheat easier; 115c for No. 2 hard; 108¾c for No. 2; 107¼c March; 108⅝c April; 113⅝c May; 114⅛c June; 93c for No 3; 78c for No 4; receipts, 31,000 bu; shipments, 5,000 bu. Corn firmer; 55¾c for No 2. Oats steady. Rye firm; 60c for No. 1; 60c for No. 2. Barley strong; No 2 nominal; 54½c for extra No. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Flour—Quiet and firm; winter superfine, $3 15; Minnesota extras, $6 00@6 62½; Pennsylvania extra family, $5 00@5 25; Ohio do, $6 00@6 40; Indiana do, $6 25; winter patents, $6 50@7 75; Ohio patents, $6 00@7 25; Minnesota patents, $7 50. Wheat opened higher, reacted and closed steady; No 1 red, in elevator, 124@125c; No 2 red, in elevator, 112½c. Corn lower; mixed, 62@63c; steamer 67½c; sail mixed and yellow, 70½c. Oats in good demand firm; No. 2 white, 53½@57c; No. 2 mixed, 53c.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Wheat lower; regular, 108⅝c March; 109c April; 114⅛c May; 114⅛c June. Corn lower; 58⅝@58¾c cash; 58⅝c March; 58⅝c April; 62⅛@62⅝c May; 62⅛c June. Oats lower; 43c cash; 43c March; 43⅛c bid April; 44⅝@44⅞c May; 44¼@44⅜c June. Rye lower at 60½c. Barley nominal at 78c. Flax seed higher at 133c. Whisky unchanged at 117c. Pork lower at $18 05 March; $18 20 April; $18 37½ May; $18 52½ June; $18 70 July. Lard lower; $11 20 March; $11 35 April; $11 47½@11 50 May; $11 52½@11 55 June; $11 57½@11 60 July.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red, 112⅝c cash; 113⅜@112⅞c March; 114¼@115c April; 116¼@117⅞c May; 115⅝c bid June; 109c bid July; closing at inside figures; No. 3 red, 106@107c. Corn lower; 53@54½c cash; 53⅛@54⅛c March; 57⅛@56⅛c April; 59@57½c May; 58c June; 59½c July. Oats pretty firm; 43⅞@44c cash; 43⅛c April; 44⅛@44⅝c, closing at 44⅝c May. Rye dull; 58⅛@59c bid. Barley steady; prime to fancy at 60@80c. Lead quiet at $4 25. Corn meal steady at $2 85@2 90. Whisky steady at 115c. Butter quiet; creamery, 34@38c; dairy, 24@30c. Eggs at —c. Provisions dull and lower; only a small jobtrade done at generally easier prices. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 154,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 40,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 140,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu; rye, 1,000; barley, none. Hogs—market better; light, $6 80@7 20; packing, $6 90@7 30; heavy, $7 20@7 50; receipt, 2,100 head; shipments, 2,200 head. Cattle—Demand largely exceeds supply and prices firm; but little doing owing to small offerings; receipts, 500 head.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Flour—Receipts, 18,466 bu; sales, —— bu; market dull and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 67,500 bu; market ¼@⅜c higher and subsequently lost the advance and fell off ¼@¼c; No. 1 White at 116½c; sales No 2 Red, March, 122½@122¾c; do April, 124¼@124¾; do May, 126¼@126¾c; do June, 126⅜@127⅛c. Corn—Receipts, 113,000 bu; market ¼@⅜c better; afterwards lost the advance; mixed western, spot, 64@74c; do futures, 70@73⅜c; sales, 640,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 27,310 bu; market ¼@⅜c better; western, 52@57c; sales, —— bu. Beef steady and unchanged; new plain mess, $11 50@12 25; new extra do, $12@13. Pork dull and weak; new mess, $19 25@19 50. Lard 3@5 points lower; steam rendered, $11 52½. Butter dull and declining for choice grades; western, 16@37c; Elgin creamery, 40@42c. Cheese firm at 5@14c. Sugar firm and in fair demand. Molasses quiet and steady. Petroleum dull. Rice firm and fairly active. Coffee quiet and steady. Freights firm. Turpentine dull at 51@51½c. Rosin steady at $1 65@1 70. Tallow dull at 8⅛@8 1-16c for western. Eggs steady at 21@21½c.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour—quiet; Howard street and western superfine, $3 50@4 25; extra, $4 37@5 35; family, $5 25@6 25. Wheat—western dull and easy; No. 2 winter red, spot, 120⅝c asked; March, —@—c; April, 122¼@122⅝c; May, 124⅝@124⅞c; June, 125¼@125⅝c. Corn—western steady and dull and easy; mixed, spot, 68½c asked; March, 68⅛@69⅛c; April, 69@69¼c; May, 69⅝@70c; June, 69⅝@70c. Oats higher and firm; western white, 53½@55c; mixed, 51@53c; Pennsylvania, 52@55c. Rye quiet at 72@73c. Hay unchanged; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $13 00@16 00. Provisions—market unchanged, with good demand; mess pork, $20 00. Bulk meats—loose shoulders and clear rib sides packed, $8 75@11 00. Bacon—shoulders, $9 75; clear rib sides, $12 00. Hams, $14 00@15 00. Lard, refined, $12 00@12 25. Butter dull; western packed, 17@23c; roll, 15@20c. Eggs lower and weak at 18@19c. Petroleum unchanged; refined, 7⅜@7⅞c. Coffee firm; rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8@9½c. Sugar firm; A soft, 9c. Whisky steady at 118½@119c. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, quiet; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 1s 9d; grains, 6½d. Receipts—Flour, 3,190 bbls; wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, 157,000 bu; oats, 100 bu; rye, —— bu. Shipments—wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 84,000 bu. Sales—wheat, 174,000 bu; corn, 102,000 bu.

Live Stock Markets.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Hogs—Receipts 12,000 head; shipments, 4,500 head; market uneven but steady; quality poor; mixed packing, $6 50@7 00; heavy, $7 25@7 65; light, $6 40@7 10; mostly at $6 90@7; skips, $5 00@6 25.

Cattle—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 1,600 head; market active and firmer demand for export grades; strong and 5@10c higher at $5 90@6 35 for steers weighing 1,500 pounds; poor to choice shipping, $4 75@6; common to medium, $4 90@5 30; butchers' firm at $2 75@4 25; cows, $4 50@5; stockers and feeders, $3 60@5.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 2,300 head; market steady and firm; Nebraska sheep averaging 95 lbs sold at $5 00; poor to prime natives, $3 75@6. The Drovers' Journal British cable reports good American cattle ½c lower at 16c, estimated weight; sheep lower at 15@19c.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Hogs—Market firm; common and light, $6 00@7 20; packing and butchers', $6 85@7 60. Receipts, 1,693 head; shipments, 320 head.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., March 5.—Cattle—Receipts for to-day, 2,622 head; market fairly active and prices 10@20c higher than last week; best grades in demand.

Hogs—Receipts for to-day, 6,095 head; market slow on Philadelphias, active on Yorkers; Philadelphias, $7 60@7 90; Baltimores, $7 25@7 35; Yorkers, $7 15@7 25.

Sheep—Receipts for to-day, 7,000 head; market fair at last week's prices.

BUFFALO, March 5.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,400 head; demand fair; market firm and a shade advance; extra steers, $6 00@6 35; good shippers, $5 50@5 80; fair to medium, $5 25@5 50; light butchers', $4 60@5 10; oxen, $4 65@5 25; mixed butchers, $3 75@4 45; choice cows and heifers, $4 70; fat bulls, $4 40@5 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,800 head; market steady and in good demand; fair to good western sheep, $5 25@5 75; choice to fancy, $5 80@6 50; light, $4 50@5 00; fair to choice western lambs, $6 25@7 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; market dull for light grades; butchers and heavy grades with a good demand and a shade higher; good to choice Yorkers, $7 20@7 35; light, $6 85@7 10; good butchers and medium weights, $7 40@7 65; good heavy, $7 65@7 75; pigs, $6 65@6 75.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 4,220 head, making 11,680 head for the week; demand sharp and market active, firm and ¼c higher; common to prime steers, $5 50@7 25 ₽ cwt. live weight; good beeves averaged $6 40 ₽ cwt. live weight; exporters used 85 car-loads at $6@6 85; shipments for week, 790 live cattle, 9,600 quarters beef, 945 live sheep, 2,745 carcasses mutton.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 12,700 head, making 32,250 head for the week; market firm; poor to prime sheep, $5 12½@7 25 ₽ cwt.; extra export wethers, $7 40@7 50; yearlings, $8 00 ₽ cwt.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 8,080 head, making 27,800 head for the week; live hogs steady at $7 10@7 60 ₽ cwt; a car load of fair western sold at $7 50.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Cattle—Market fairly active and ½c higher, with quality better; very best, $6 25@6 50; first quality, $5 00@6 00; medium, $4 50@4 75; ordinary, $3 00@4 00; most sales at $5 00@6 25; receipts, 774 head.

Swine—Light supply and only fair demand; receipts, 3,837 head; quoted at $9 25@10 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,375 head; sheep, $4 00@7 00; lambs, $4 00@6 50.

Miscellaneous.

HARDWARE, ETC.

There is steady but firm tone to the hardware trade. The movement of goods during the past week has been satisfactory.

HIDES—LEATHER.

There is a dull market for hides. Dealers see nothing in the present situation to induce them to purchase freely. The leather market is quiet.

GROCERIES.

There is a good demand for leading kinds of groceries. The market for sugars is active, especially for yellows, which are scarce, the supply being hardly equal to the demand.

LUMBER.

There is a fairly free movement of lumber at unchanged prices. At primary points prices are held firmly, and until the active season for shipment sets in there is likely to be no alteration in values.

COAL.

There is nothing new of importance to report in either the anthracite or bituminous coal trade. The restriction in the output of anthracite coal continues. Market fairly active.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods trade shows increased activity, and the March business will no doubt prove of large proportions. Merchants from every direction are appearing in the market, and are ordering freely. The package and jobbing trade is increasing daily in activity. Money promises to be plenty. Jobbers and retail trade have no surplus stocks. The season opens free from speculation and over-trading. The market for all seasonable goods is firm.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

There was a little improvement in the boot and shoe trade of Boston during the past week. Manufacturers are receiving more orders than for several weeks past. In New York there was a better business done than on the previous one. In Philadelphia orders from the South and West arrived quite freely. All manufacturers are running on full time. In Chicago there is an increased demand. Business in Cincinnati is brisk. Toledo jobbers are meeting with a good trade.

WOOL.

The Circular of Gray, Dewey, Gould & Co., of Boston, says of the Wool market:

The demand is good and the business of the week quite satisfactory, both as to prices and quantity sold. There is no doubt about the tone of the market. Stocks of all desirable domestic wools are very much reduced, smaller than for some years at this period, while there is no stock of foreign on hand to speak of. In previous years there has been more or less fine foreign to fall back upon, but it is now evident that there is less fine wool on hand than for many years, and manufacturers are still running largely on this description. The stock of good X fleeces and good medium fleeces is quite reduced and the only wools of which there is a full supply are low and defective. Manufacturers are even now turning their attention to these wools, and a large portion of the old stocks at San Francisco have been recently bought up. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have not been to any extent. Combing and delaine fleeces are scarce and firm. The business in unwashed fleeces has been good. In California wool the sales have not been to any extent. Pulled wools have been in demand and for choice supers rather better prices have been obtained. The business in foreign wool has been light on account of the small stock.

The sales of the week have been as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and XX, 42½@47c; Ohio No. 1, 45@47c; Michigan X, 22@c; combing and delaine, 44@50c; Texas, 20½@25c; Territory, 21@32c; unwashed and unmerchantable, 22@35c; super and X pulled, 25@48c.

HOG PRODUCTS.

The Cincinnati Price Current says: The winter packing season has now closed, and as soon as possible to collect and compile the details from all points the results will be given to the public. An approximation on information now at hand indicates a total of about 5,850,000 hogs for the season, against last year's 5,747,600; it is not likely that the full returns will make a smaller showing. Not enough is known of comparative weights to offer any estimate otherwise than an indication that the general average will not fall below a year ago. The increase in packing at Chicago is probably somewhat over 100,000, at Cincinnati about 37,000, Kansas City 100,000, St. Louis 15,000, Indianapolis 20,000 compared with last year, while Milwaukee will show a decrease of about 35,000 and Louisville 6,000 hogs—these seven principal points showing about 4,335,000, against last year's 4,118,678, or a gain of 235,000, as near as can now be approximated. Interior points may be placed at about 1,500,000, against last year's 1,628,782. The trade in hog product is good; domestic consuming districts are taking the property freely, and the foreign movement has been somewhat stimulated for the moment by shipments to Germany, to anticipate the date when the edict of prohibition of American meats will go into effect, three weeks from now. Germany takes but about five per cent. of the meats exported, and it is not sure but she will manage to continue to receive about as much as heretofore, through other channels. It would be unfortunate if lard should be prohibited, as Germany has taken about 20 per cent. of the exports of this article. The exports of hog product last week showed a small falling off compared with last year, and since November 1 the movement of bacon and pork has reached 187,000,000 pounds, and lard 94,000,000, making a total of 281,000,000—or a decrease of 25,500,000 pounds of bacon and pork and 10,500,000 pounds of lard, compared with a year ago—say, the product of 200,000 hogs.

Notes.

Within the last 10 days the steel rail mills of this country have closed contracts for 12,000 tons of rails, prices ranging from $38.50 to $40, according to quantity and place of delivery.

Statistics of the foreign trade of the United States show that from 1863 to 1876 we lost by importing more than we exported $1,174,6 8,567; from 1876 to 1881 we collected from Europe $1,180,068,705. The light crops of 1882 reduced the balance in our favor for that year to $25,908,683, and in the last three months of the year 1882 we had a balance in our favor of $69,357,489, and for the first half of this fiscal year the balance is $54,572,322.

The Northwestern Lumberman says: The pine lands of the upper Michigan peninsula are being rapidly sold off, scarcely a week passing without a sale being reported. J. M. Longyear, for the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railway and Iron Company, recently sold 1,700 acres in township 42, range 33, for $100,000, the purchasers being Detroit parties. James P. Gould, of Oshkosh, Wis., purchased a tract of pine near Norris, Marathon County, Wis., on the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railroad, for which he paid $6 a thousand.

The total production of wheat in the 10 wheat-growing States in 1849 was 86,506,541 bu. In the same States in 1859 the production was 120,306,293 bu. In 1869, counting in California, Missouri and Minnesota, the production was 220,597,963 bu, and in 1879 the production had increased to 344,000,000 bu in the 10 States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, California, Missouri, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, and in 1882 the total for all the States and Territories reached 510,000,000 bu.

The product of quicksilver is one of the most important interests of the Pacific Coast, representing a capital of $30,000,000, and giving employment to more than 5,000 men. Within the last few years, owing to competition with foreign producers, particularly of the Almaden mines in Spain, which are owned and worked by the Spanish Government, and the Idria mine in Austria, worked by the Austrian Government, the price has been reduced to so low a figure that the California quicksilver miners say there is no profit to them in the business.

The Indicator says: "The production of steel rails in 1882 was 1,500,000 tons; iron rails, 250,000 tons; imports, 200,000 tons; total consumption in 1882, 1,950,000 tons. As the building for 1883 is uncertain, the prospect is somewhat so. The sidings and double trackings will probably take 750,000 tons, while the heavier weight will add 150,000 tons more. The reports of new roads and the additional constructions, provided the business of the year remains as favorable as present prospects indicate, will give about the same requirements as for the past year—2,000,000 tons.

Among the gigantic enterprises for raising cattle which have taken form in Europe, with a view of monopolizing a large area of territory in the Far West of this country, is a Glasgow company, with a capital of $1,000,000, which has made preparations to lease the Maxwell grant in New Mexico. The Maxwell Company is a Dutch corporation, organized under a royal charter, and is owner of about 1,750,000 acres, or upward of 2,734 square miles, pretty nearly in a square body on the boundary line between New Mexico and Colorado, one-fifth of the land north of the boundary. The grant has been confirmed by an act of Congress and the company has the patent of the United States Government.

It is estimated that $1,200,000,000 of gold and silver have been mined in the west of the United States alone within the last 30 years. The Gold Hill bonanza of the Comstock lode of Nevada had, in the 10 years immediately preceding the last census, furnished $200,000,000, $90,000,000 of which was in gold. The lode in 1877 furnished $37,911,000, of which 17,771,000 was in gold; in 1878, $10,404,000, silver and $6,886,000 gold, a total of $20,290,000; in 1879, $5,100,000 silver and $9,735,000 gold—total $14,945,000; in 1880, $2,634,000 silver and $8,850,000 gold—total $11,484,000. The total yield of the 28 mines of the Comstock lode has from $371,000,000 in 1875 sunk to $14,000,000 in 1881. The decrease was, in 1878, $47,308,107; 1879, $38,809,600; 1880, $36,000,000.

The Mayor of Boston, in a message to the Board of Aldermen, says refreshment and carriage bills are unreasonable and unwarrantable, and he declines to approve them.

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